

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Governors on Current Problems	61
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.	
John R. Tanner, of Illinois.	
D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania.	
W. A. Poynter, of Nebraska.	
John Lind, of Minnesota.	
W. H. Ellerbee, of South Carolina.	
James A. Mount, of Indiana.	
W. E. Stanley, of Kansas.	
Two New Senators-Elect (Portraits) . .	63
Our New Ambassador to Great Britain .	65
Death of Nelson Dingley	66
Governor Pingree on the Menace of the Trusts	67
Topics in Brief	68

LETTERS AND ART:

An English Appreciation of Mr. Stephen Crane	69
Mr. Gosse's Reminiscences of a Visit to Whittier	69
Personal Memories of Father Ryan, the Southern Poet-Priest	70
Some Ambiguities in Shakespeare's Life Removed	71
Notes	72

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A New Method of Boat-Propulsion . .	73
Sleep, and What it Does for Us . . .	73
The Mind's Eye	74
Effect of Cider on Microbes	75

Oil in Road-Building	75
Scientific Utilization of Farm Refuse .	76
The Plague of 1660 Still Dangerous . .	76
Science Brevities	76

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

What will be the Character of the Next Pope?	77
Will there be a Conflict between Christi- anity and Islam?	77
Newly Discovered Birthplace of Buddha	78
Dr. Gunsaulus and His Creed	78
Presbyterianism in New York	76
Kissing the Bible	80
The Mormon Church in Politics	80
Religious Notes	80

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Losses and Gains of the Catholic Church from a Political Point of View . .	81
German-American Trade Relations . .	81
After Fashoda	82
Mr. Stead and the Czar's Proposal . .	83
Cooperative Stores in Europe	84
Foreign Notes	84

MISCELLANEOUS:

On the "Roof of the World"	85
Foreign Possibilities of American Com- merce	87
Current Events	88
Chess	90

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GOVERNORS ON CURRENT PROBLEMS.

GOVERNORS' messages submitted to legislatures in a large number of States this month treat of a great variety of important current problems. The views expressed and the recommendations made by these elective heads of commonwealths, whose government touches the living affairs of the people at so many points, may be considered of distinctive value as indicators of tendencies of thought and legislative experiment.

State finances, including phases of the problem of local taxation, usually hold first place in such messages; but this year first position is taken in some cases by a discussion of the part taken by the state militia in the war with Spain. Of the recommendations growing out of the war regarding the militia those of Governor Roosevelt attract most attention by reason of the definite plans presented for reorganization and for improved equipment conforming to regular army standards. Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, complains of the failure of the War Department to pay the bill incurred in assembling state volunteers in camp for mustering into the United States service.

The character of gubernatorial messages varies, from little more than a financial statement of state affairs by Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey, to a declaration by Governor Pingree that war with Spain was brought on by an unscrupulous press and equally unscrupulous politicians "who hoped that the excitement and hysteria of war would distract the popular mind from the abuses of their misgovernment and from the grievances which our own people suffered and still suffer, greater than those which any of Spain's subjects had to complain of," and to a discussion of national and state "misgovernment" *in extenso*.

Part of Governor Pingree's utterances regarding trusts we quote in a separate article. In addition, he recommends a system of state taxation of railroads, and a policy looking to state owner-

ship; favors a graduated income tax; recommends laws to secure a popular vote on grants of franchise and the right of any municipality to establish and maintain its own street-car system; argues against forcible colonization; favors an eight-hour day; proposes nomination of United States Senators by direct vote, and praises Secretary Alger, the Michigan National Guard, and the naval militia. Next to Governor Pingree's "radicalism" may be ranked the recommendations of Governor Lee, of South Dakota, who cordially approves the adoption at the last election of the principle of the initiative and referendum, and the inauguration of the liquor dispensary system, and recommends insurance by the State and state publication of text-books. Governor Fancher, of North Dakota, recommends nothing more novel than state supervision and control of primaries, while Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania (retiring), advocates the election of United States Senators by popular vote. Governor Stephens, of Missouri, would double the tax on dramshops, investigate corruption and abuses in St. Louis, sell franchises and tax them, and legislate against usury and the "insurance trust." Governor Thomas, of Colorado, would mitigate the trust evil through an enactment "whereby forfeiture and dissolution shall follow the direct or indirect merger of any home corporation into a general combination of kindred interests in other States, by whatever name such combination shall be known." Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, recommends legislation against assessment insurance companies and extension of the anti-high-building law. Governor Gage, of California, argues against the evil of too much legislation, and thinks biennial sessions of the legislature are too frequent, that sessions once in four years would be better.

We make the following quotations of striking features in a number of gubernatorial messages:

Governor Roosevelt on Civil Service.—"The methods of appointment to the civil service of the State are now in utter confusion, no less than three systems being in effect—one in the city of New York, one in other cities, and one in the State at large. I recommend that a law be passed introducing one uniform practice for the entire State, and providing, as required by the constitution, for the enforcement of proper civil-service regulations in the State and its subdivisions. This law should be modeled in its essential provisions upon the old civil-service law which was repealed by the civil-service law now upon the statute-books. The inquiries I have made have satisfied me that the present law works badly from every standpoint, and the half mark given upon the so-called fitness test represents not a competitive examination at all, but the individual preference of the appointing officer, or rather of the outsider who has requested the appointment. It would be much better to have it stated outright that this was the case, and that the examination was merely a pass or non-competitive examination, instead of going through the farce of a nominally competitive examination which is not such in reality.

"Where competitive examinations are to be held, they should be competitive in fact and not in name only. Where it appears after trial, or after careful investigation, that competitive examinations will not work well, then the places should be exempted from examination, or pass examinations substituted, the reasons for excepting them being set forth in full.

"I do not make a fetish of written competitive examinations for admission to the civil service. There are situations where these written competitive examinations are not applicable at all. There are others where they can be used simply as makeshifts; that is, as being better than a system of appointment through political

favoritism, but as being very far from perfect, and not as good as if the appointments were made by an unhampered official trying to get the best man without regard to political considerations. Physical examinations and technical examinations into the capacity of the man to do the work sought should, wherever advisable, be used to supplement or even to supplant the written examination proper, and this written examination itself should be of as practical a type as possible, and directed to the special needs of the position sought.

"There is no need of discussing the advantages of the methods which we have grown to group when we speak of civil-service reform. They have by long experience been proved to work admirably. In the postal service, for instance, the examinations for clerks, letter-carriers, and railway mail clerks are entirely practical, and the application of the reformed system to the postal service has produced a very great improvement in the character of the work done. In the navy-yards of the nation the benefit resultant upon taking the appointment and retention of navy-yard employees out of the hands of local politicians and making them consequent upon fitness and good conduct only has resulted in an incredible improvement, not only in the character of the work done, but in saving of expense to the Government. Our present navy would not have been able to do its duty in the war with Spain in the way that it actually did had the government service in the navy-yard not been put upon a merit basis. What has succeeded in these great branches in the national service will surely succeed in the state service if given a proper trial. Let the clerks, stenographers, and the like be appointed as the result of written competitive examinations. Let the other employees be appointed after written competitive examinations where possible, and where it is not possible, then let the places be subject to other kinds of competitive examinations, or of non-competitive examinations, or be excepted from examination, in accordance with the actual needs of the service.

"The veteran of the Civil War should be legally guaranteed preference in appointment to, and in retention in, office; that is, he should be appointed to any vacancy when he can show his fitness to fill it, and he should not be removed without trial by the appointing officer, at which he can make his defense. There is no intention to condone corruption or pass over inefficiency in a veteran; but if he is honest and efficient, he is entitled to preference."—*Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.), of New York.*

Governor Tanner on Mining and Street Railways.—"In round numbers, 35,000 men were employed in and about our coal-mines last year whose labor supported a population exceeding 150,000 people. The returns received from the 881 mines in the State indicate a productive capacity, with present equipment, figured on a basis of full time, of nearly 42,000,000 tons per annum—an amount more than double normal market demands.

"In view of this overdeveloped condition of the mining industry, great importance is attached to the recent movement that has not only maintained, but advanced prices, and too much credit can not be awarded the representatives of the miners and operators for the intelligence and conservatism displayed in protecting, by united action, the interests of this great and growing industry.

"Considering the excessive productive power in connection with the limited market demands and the inevitable effects of such conditions on values, those having money and labor invested in mining properties are to be congratulated on the success that has thus far attended the effort to create a closer sympathy and a stronger bond of fellowship in the prosecution of plans embracing the mutual dependent interests of both classes. It was the effort to enforce compliance with the interstate mining scale that produced the labor disturbances in the State, assuming notable proportions at Pana and Virden.

"The wonder is, considering the magnitude and complexity of the question involved in an effort to determine an equitable mining rate, covering five of our principal bituminous coal-producing States, that causes for opposition and disagreement did not more frequently occur. The mine-owners at Pana absolutely refused to recognize the requests and subpoenas of the state board of arbitration. The situation at Virden, now happily settled, was somewhat different. At that point, the mine-owners agreed to leave the entire question to the jurisdiction of the state board, but refused to accept the award. In one case there was the positive refusal to treat with the arbitration board at all, and in the other a refusal to be bound by its findings.

"This situation, responsible in a great measure for the strife and bloodshed that have disturbed our State, suggests the propriety of an amendment to our present arbitration law, making it more obligatory on the part of contending forces to submit their grievances to a board organized for the purpose of adjusting such differences and at the same time exacting compliance with the conclusions or awards of such tribunal.

"There should be a reasonable and equitable reduction of street-car fares.

"The general policy of highway robbery of the common people, for the benefit of the rich, in the presentation of which resort has been had to the most unscrupulous and virulent vilification, must not be allowed to prevail. It is as abhorrent to common justice as to the spirit of our constitution. The railroad and street-railway properties of this State should pay their full share of taxes according to value, and their patrons should enjoy the benefits of protection from extortionate charges as contemplated in the constitution of 1870. But why should these people who ride in street-cars be barred out from the benefits of street-car economies to lessen the taxes of those who ride in carriages? They should have their fair share of those economies precisely as the purchaser of a barrel of flour or a pound of sugar gets his fair share of the economies introduced into the production and manufacture of wheat and the production and refining of sugar. Why single out the riders on street-cars as the victims of special taxation? Street-cars are little patronized by the rich; they are the poor man's family wagon. Because the municipality owns the roadbed is no reason for this oppression of the poor for the benefit of the rich. If it were, then toll-gates should be set up all over the State, alike in city and country, and everybody charged for driving or walking along the highway. The streets do not belong to the taxpayers of the city nor to the abutting property-owners, but they belong to the whole public, the same as the public highway in the country, and because the abutting property-owner is taxed for keeping up the street gives him no vested right in the street any more than the farmer who owns a section of land upon the highway and pays heavy road and bridge taxes for keeping up the road owns a special interest in the highways. These streets, like the public roads of the country, are public highways and belong to the public, the whole people.

"If the plan of levying toll on the patrons of street-cars, through the exaction of a percentage of gross receipts for the benefit of the taxpayers—thus making travel, instead of property, sustain the burdens of taxation—had been applied to all the steam railroads of the State, the revenues of the State from that one source alone would have exceeded long ago the total legitimate expenses of the state government, and that not only for government purposes, but also for charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, and an appalling and dangerous surplus be left in the state treasury; and if Chicago should be allowed to levy tribute upon every man, woman, and child who pays fare on a street-car, within its limits, its city hall would be a rogues' paradise indeed.

"The agitation of this subject has served to bring out latent socialism, in the form of a proposition to take street-car service out of the hands of private enterprise and vest the ownership of the lines now built, or hereafter to be built, in the municipality itself. Municipal management and business enterprise do not harmonize. One covers up the mistakes of the other. There are now about 12,000 persons employed in operating the street-cars of Chicago alone, and there are about thirty other cities in the State which have street-car service. Municipal ownership would mean that these large armies of industry should be turned into vast political forces, subject to the dictation in politics of whomsoever happened to be mayor of the city. It can not be necessary to make any argument before so intelligent a body as this legislature against a proposition so abhorrent to common sense."—*John R. Tanner (Rep.), of Illinois.*

Governor Hastings on Direct Election of United States Senators.—"The legislatures of California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Utah, and Wyoming have adopted resolutions urging upon Congress favorable consideration of an amendment to the federal Constitution by which qualified voters of each State shall be authorized to select their representatives in the Senate of the United States by direct vote of the people, the same as are our governors, judges, and state officers. Similar action is urged

upon your honorable bodies. Such an amendment passed the national House of Representatives at its last session by an almost unanimous vote.

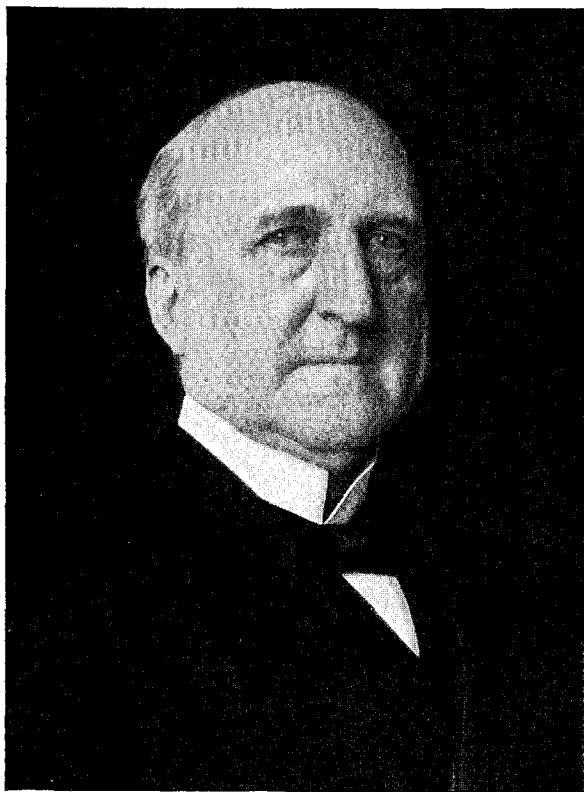
"While every proposition to change the fundamental law of the land should be approached with caution, yet the fact must not be overlooked that more than a century has intervened since the adoption of the Constitution. From three millions population scattered along the Atlantic coast, principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, there are now seventy millions of people affected by legislation, a population engrossed in every variety of human pursuit, possessed of wonderful mental and business activity, enjoying unequalled privileges for education and unexcelled opportunities for industrial, commercial, and political achievement. The primitive fear of the Continental Fathers that a possible spirit of loyalty to England should be guarded against in the more conservative branch of the nation's legislature, coupled with the apprehension of lodging too much power in the hands of the people, were the reasons then generally assigned for the present method of electing Senators. Happily, these reasons no longer exist. The experience of the century has firmly established the fact that political power can nowhere be so safely lodged as in the people themselves. The Constitution in its present form opens the door for wealth and venality to enter legislative halls, to lure and to tempt, and often to snatch from the people by corrupt methods the glory and honor of the great senatorial office.

"In many States where Senators were recently elected, if qualified voters had been clothed with the power of election, the disgrace and humiliation occasioned by the deplorable conduct of members of such legislatures would have been avoided. Why should United States Senators be the only exception to the American rule of the majority? No candidate for office should be unwilling to submit his record to a vote of the people. If senatorial aspirants can not trust the people with their records, how can the people be expected to have confidence in the Senate?"—*D. H. Hastings (Rep.), of Pennsylvania.*

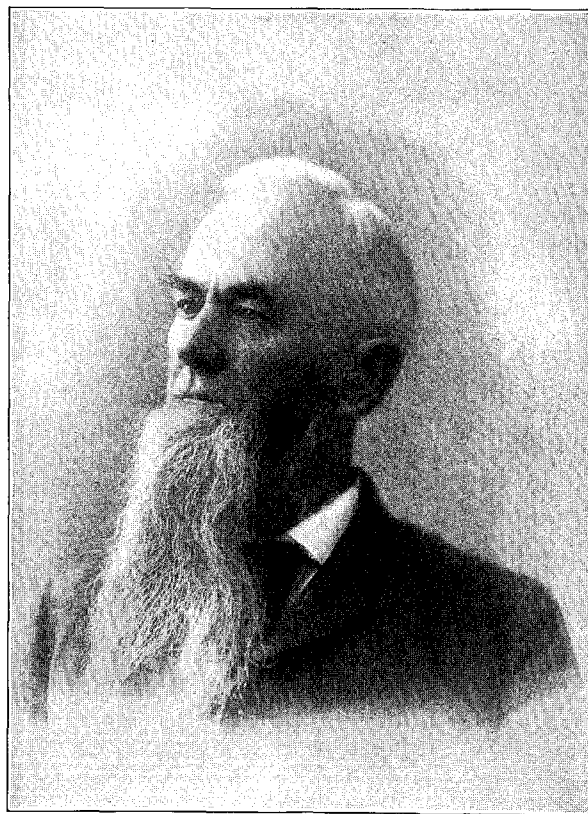
Governor Poynter on Transportation Rates.—"The great question of just transportation rates still presses upon you for solution. The law of 1893 has been carried through the highest court in our country. Its weaknesses have been shown by the decision of that court. The enactment of the law of 1893, amending the sections against which the Supreme Court of the United States

pronounced, would meet the wishes of a large majority of our people, and would be a compliance with your plain constitutional duty. Should you repeal the present commissioner law and at the same time pass a just and equitable rate law, you would gain the highest commendations of a great majority of Nebraska citizens. While, in my opinion, this would be a source of temporary relief to our citizens, this great question of transportation and communication between the people can not be definitely settled by state legislative enactments. The varied interests of the several States in the Union are too closely linked in the bonds of commercial union for the States independently to properly adjust the great questions arising from transportation and intercommunication among the people. The national Government itself must own and operate the highways of transportation and the electric means of communication as it now does the great postal system in the interest of all the citizens of our great common country. But until such most desirable end is attained, state legislatures are obliged to afford all possible relief to the citizens of the State from unjust freight, passenger, telegraph, telephone, and sleeping-car charges. Any law which your wisdom directs you to enact upon any of these subjects, if in the best interest of the people of Nebraska, will receive my most hearty approval."—*W. A. Poynter (Fus.), of Nebraska.*

Governor Lind on Direct Legislation.—"Under the new economic conditions which have obtained and which have made capital, through organization, such a potent factor in society and in legislation, it has become necessary that the individual citizen should be given more efficient means for his protection. The exclusively representative method is no longer a safeguard as has been so prominently demonstrated in the recent franchise scandals in one of our sister States. Instances of similar character, tho not so flagrant, are not wanting in our history. The only remedy, it seems to me, against such abuses, is to afford the people a constitutional method by which they can initiate needed reforms, by direct action, on the one hand, and exercise the veto power on questionable or corrupt legislation on the other. This involves the introduction of no new principles in our form of government. There are no stronger reasons for trusting the people to pass upon men than upon measures. We do not think so in regard to constitutional enactments, which is legislation in its highest and most important form. The people now have the



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, OF NEW YORK.



JONATHAN ROSS, OF VERMONT.

TWO NEW SENATORS-ELECT.

power to initiate reforms, and legislation in the matter of locating county seats, and in some municipal undertakings. This power, with proper restrictions as to the time and frequency of its exercise, should be extended to other important questions. By the provisions of our constitution the people now have the veto power at the polls on any legislation by which it is proposed to change our present laws governing railroad taxation. We are, therefore, already committed to the principle involved in the second branch of the question. The constitution could, and in my judgment should, be so amended as to enable a minority in the legislature, by appropriate action, to refer enactments, at least such as extend corporate privileges or authorize the granting of franchises, to a vote of the people before becoming operative."—*John Lind (Fus. Dem.), of Minnesota.*

Governor Ellerbee on the Liquor Dispensary.—"This method of controlling the liquor traffic has now been in force for five and a half years, and the protracted and bitter struggle between its friends and its foes has reached a critical stage. It must be firmly and permanently established or completely done away with. . . .

"In May last the Supreme Court at Washington handed down its decision, sustaining the constitutionality of the dispensary law in all its features, with the limitation only as to importation for personal use. . . .

"The present unsatisfactory condition—and I do not hesitate to say that it is unsatisfactory, notwithstanding the final triumph in the courts—is owing, in large measure, to the interference of the federal judge, with the consequent encouragement to all who saw fit to engage in the sale of liquor, nothing more being required than to pay the United States revenue licenses. It has taken months of laborious and strenuous effort to restore the conditions of tolerably successful working of the dispensary law which prevailed at the time when the Vandercook decision was rendered. The friends of the dispensary, and those who have too readily turned their backs on it, should bear all this in mind, and still evidence hope and patience. The demoralization produced by the various causes mentioned can be readily overcome in time, and the law will work more successfully and be obeyed more willingly as the time goes by. Our efforts should be especially directed to perfecting the system in its administrative features. . . .

"I do not think whisky should be sold in any county where a majority of the people favor prohibition. I therefore recommend the submission of the liquor question to the qualified electors of each county, that each county may vote as it prefers. Any county, however, that votes for prohibition should be made to bear all expenses of enforcing the prohibitory law, and such county should not receive any of the profits from the dispensary. Under the constitution the profits accruing from the sale of liquor go to the support of our free schools. . . .

"When the dispensary system was first inaugurated the state board was composed of the governor, the controller-general, and the attorney-general, *ex-officio*, and in these was vested the power to appoint the state commissioner and the county board of control, and to exercise general supervision over the working of the dispensary in the whole State. After the retirement of Governor Tillman, in the middle of Governor Evans's term, the legislature changed this provision and created a new state board of control, consisting of five members, to be elected by itself. The governor was left without official connection with the dispensary, except the right to appoint and control the constables. This system has now been in force three years, and, in my opinion, it has failed to accomplish the purposes of its advocates. The idea was to divorce the dispensary system from politics and to put it under a strictly business management. No such result has followed. It is notorious that the dispensary is as much or more in politics than it ever was. As governor I have had little or no authority in connection with the administration of the law, and no power of restraint or direction over it, and yet I have been held responsible by the people at large, and by my enemies in particular, for the mistakes and shortcomings of its management. Responsibility without authority is a most unpleasant and unjust burden; and while I do not seek additional responsibilities in connection with the dispensary, I submit that justice and fairness make it necessary either to relieve the governor absolutely of all connection with this institution, or else give him some potential voice and influence in its affairs. . . .

"The details of the business should be turned over to the state commissioner, while the board of control should have authority

to purchase liquors and to exercise general supervision over the whole system. The board of control should be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the constables should be appointed by the board of control and state commissioner. . . . The county boards of control should be abolished, and two or three inspectors should be appointed to look after the dispensers' books and the breakage. . . .

"I think that the law should provide that purchases should be made, under annual contracts, with parties who would agree to furnish liquors from the bonded warehouses of the United States, of the required age and strength, upon the most reasonable terms. These contracts should be let in such a way as to preclude all possibility of collision or fraud. . . . I do not believe it is reputable, in the State's business, that there should be a swarm of whisky-drummers meeting in Columbia once a month to sell the required supply in dribblets. Arrangements should be made under contract for the purchase, as I have indicated, and the orders for additional supplies would go forward with as much assurance of being honestly filled as if salt or bacon were bought.

"With regard to the importation of whisky for personal use: The protection given by the Supreme Court to those who desire to exercise this right in good faith is in no sense objectionable. The State does not need, nor does it wish, to restrict its citizens in this right; but the abuse of it gives a loophole for illicit dealers to obtain their supplies under the pretense that it is for personal use. The provisions of the law which was declared unconstitutional in this respect I think can be amended so as to make the importation of such liquors come within the terms of the court's decree. But for the opportunity thus afforded to evade the law, by importing liquor under the pretense that it is for personal use, there would soon be small need for constables. I earnestly urge that the judiciary committee consider the subject carefully in the light of Justice White's opinion, and see if some provision for inspection can not be enacted that, while imposing no onerous burdens on the citizen who imports for his own use, will yet insure the importation of pure liquors and limit, so far as possible, the abuse of this right for the purposes of sale."—*W. H. Ellerbee (Dem.), of South Carolina.*

Governor Mount on Lynching.—"It can not be argued that lax enforcement of law justifies a manifestation of contempt of courts and disregard for the law. Any county that can organize a sentiment to prevent lynchings from being punished can also organize against crime and punish criminals in a court of justice. Where lynch-lawlessness obtains, there justice is dethroned and courts are myths. In my efforts to remove from the State the odium attached to its good name by the lynchings that occurred in Ripley county, every available means was invoked to find out the guilty parties and bring them to account.

"I recommend the enactment of a law making the county responsible for such conditions and liable in a civil suit for damages. In the case of lynching the nearest of kin should be authorized to institute the suit, and for the offense of whitecapping the aggrieved party should have the right to recover damages. Any sheriff who permits a prisoner to be taken from his custody by a mob should be required by law to forfeit his office. Lax enforcement of laws eventually results in the people taking the law into their own hands. All good citizens should feel a keen interest in the enforcement of the law. They should be willing and ready to testify before the grand jury or in court or to sit upon juries. The judges who will allow technicalities and dilatory motions to delay or thwart justice is in some degree responsible for the terrible crime of lynching, and the judge who condones this crime and by word justifies such lawlessness has not the proper regard for the high functions of his office and is not fit to sit upon the bench. Quite recently the good name of Indiana has again been disgraced by a lawless mob, who took from the Scott county jail a prisoner who was to be treated by a court of justice.

"There are no palliating circumstances connected with this brutal murder. Indications point to a conspiracy against this man's life, for the purpose of sealing his lips in death, lest damaging disclosures in trial might reveal the wickedness and crime of others.

"This atrocious murder appeals with new force to the legislators of Indiana for the enactment of a law that will forever stop this mockery of justice."—*James A. Mount (Rep.), of Indiana.*

Governor Stanley on Prohibition.—"For eighteen years the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors

has been the settled policy of this State, but the enforcement of this law has been attended with indifferent success.

"The difficulty of the situation has been owing largely to the fact that prohibition has been made a political rather than an economic question. This perversion of the question has resulted in such a condition that, in Kansas, prohibition and temperance are not synonymous. The misfortune of prohibition is that it has largely been made a political question every two years, to lapse during long intervals, only to be rehabilitated and brought into use at each recurring election, for political purposes.

"The result of the last two general elections in Kansas demonstrated that, as a purely political question, it has about run its course. As an economic question it is entitled to a much more serious consideration, and ought to command our earnest attention.

"As the law now stands, it is hardly profitable to discuss whether prohibition is wise or unwise. Many of our best citizens differ on this proposition, but prohibition is the policy of our State, a part of our fundamental law, supplemented by legislative enactment, and the enforcement of this law is entirely outside the pale of discussion.

"The talk that it is better than other laws and different methods should be resorted to for the enforcement of it, is idle. The talk that it should be disregarded and that officers should tacitly if not openly consent to its violation, is vicious. All laws should have an honest enforcement, the prohibitory law no more and no less than other laws, and the present administration stands squarely and unequivocally in favor of the enforcement of all laws, the prohibitory law in no wise excepted.

"Heretofore the executive department has been in a measure charged with the enforcement of this law in cities of the first class, and many honest and vigorous attempts have been made by some of my predecessors to accomplish this purpose. These attempts have in a large measure resulted in failure, and whatever may be the reason, the failure has been largely attributed to the metropolitan police system.

"Without discussing the reasons, it can be stated as a fact that the metropolitan police system has been a failure, and in more recent years a scandal and a disgrace. The influence of these failures has to a certain extent reached many other communities, so that at this time the prohibitory law is not successfully enforced. The metropolitan police system has failed to meet the expectations of its friends, and its abolition meets with my approval. The end of this system will place the enforcement of this law in the hands of the people through the judges, county attorneys, sheriffs, and constables elected by them. A reasonable number of citizens in any community can secure the enforcement of any law with reasonable certainty.

"I have great faith in the people. The abolition of the metropolitan police system leaves the enforcement of the prohibitory law, like the enforcement of other laws, in their hands, through the agency of the local officers, and there I am willing to leave it for an honest trial."—*W. E. Stanley (Rep.), of Kansas.*

OUR NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, of New York, a leading member of the bar, was nominated last week to succeed John Hay (now Secretary of State) as Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Choate is sixty-six years of age, a native of Massachusetts, a Harvard graduate, class of 1852. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1856, and as a member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman has achieved great reputation. Last August Mr. Choate was chosen president of the American Bar Association. His arguments against the constitutionality of the income-tax law were affirmed by the federal Supreme Court in its decision of 1895.

Mr. Choate's record in politics is that of an Independent Republican. He was president of the Union League Club from 1873 to 1876, and of the state constitutional convention of 1894. In 1897 he was an unsuccessful candidate for United States Senator against Thomas C. Platt.

On the Inside with a First Prize.—"Mr. Choate has sound learning and literature, and he will probably win a D.C.L. at both universities and become just as popular as an American Ambassador is justified in becoming, and as a taste for sarcasm, now tempered by the proprieties of a great post, will permit.

"As an indication of the healthy condition of the Republican Party of New York, Mr. Choate's appointment is welcome for local reasons. He has wandered from the fold at times, but he is on the inside now, and has got a first prize. He enters public life late, but, having passed through the Mugwump complaint, he is safe henceforth.

"May he be happy and be careful not to have too much fun while in London."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

A Hopeful Sign.—"It is peculiarly gratifying that Mr. Choate is selected through no pull in politics, but because of his merits. In a State that is an empire in its size, population, and wealth, politics has brought forth some wonderfully small persons, but throughout a lifetime of political activity Mr. Choate has never lowered this standard, has never done unworthy acts for support, and has always held himself above the pettiness of party strivings. After all this, it is pleasing to the whole nation that such a man is selected for a great post. Indeed, it is a hope that politics may yet recognize the importance of taking up the big fish and letting the minnows go."—*The American (Rep.), Baltimore.*

An American with an Opportunity.—"The especial demand of the American people in their representative at London has been that he be one of them in thought and action. They have had little patience with men who have shown a tendency to become more British than American. In this cardinal respect they are not likely to be disappointed in Mr. Choate. He is an American in every fiber. His personal character, indeed, is of the very sort which at this time, when American prestige is rising rapidly in Europe, is certain to contribute to that end. This man, who began life under the most favorable conditions and has chosen to discipline himself by hard work in private pursuits, and who, by general consent, is in the front rank of the bar of the country, now for the first time has the opportunity to devote his ripe accomplishments to service that will be of a wholly public nature. It is an opportunity which he doubtless will improve to his own credit and to the honor of his country."—*The Express (Rep.) Buffalo.*

Respectable but Dangerous.—"Mr. Choate is polished, witty, and eminently respectable in appearance. He is good enough personally, but in what he represents he is everything that is bad.

"He is a corporation lawyer, who has never known a scruple in advancing the interests of his clients, many of them public enemies, engaged in active hostilities against the welfare of the commonwealth. His appointment is precisely what might have been expected of a Republican Administration. . . .

"No man, decent or indecent, is honored by the Republican organization for services to the republic. All that can be expected is a greater or less degree of merit in somebody that ought not to be selected in any case. Whatever else may be said of the recipient of Republican honors—whether he be able, bright, witty, and genial, or dull, commonplace, solemn, and churlish—it is certain that he will be a faithful servant of the corporations and trusts. That is the essence of modern Republicanism. All the rest are incidentals."—*The Journal (Dem.), New York.*



JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

DEATH OF NELSON DINGLEY.

REPRESENTATIVE NELSON DINGLEY, of Maine, chairman of the ways and means committee and Republican leader of the House, died in Washington on January 13, at the age of sixty-six years. After graduation from Dartmouth College Mr. Dingley became editor and proprietor of the *Lewiston, Me., Journal*, and he maintained connection with it up to the time of his death. He was first elected to the Maine House of Represen-



NELSON DINGLEY.

tatives in 1862 and served as Speaker in 1863-64. He became governor of the State, 1874-75. In 1881 he was elected a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of William P. Frye to the United States Senate, and was returned to that body at each succeeding election. Much of Mr. Dingley's efforts have been directed to the protection of American shipping and fishery interests. He was instrumental in creating the Bureau of Navigation, and brought about reforms in methods of the Treasury Department. He was a member of the ways and means committee which framed the McKinley tariff of 1890, and as chairman of that committee in the present Congress reported the act of 1897 which popularly bears his name and became law at the special session called after President McKinley was inaugurated. Mr. Dingley was also a member of the Canadian-American Joint Commission.

President McKinley wrote to Mrs. Dingley:

"From my long and intimate association with him, it [Mr. Dingley's death] comes to me as a personal bereavement. . . . A great consolation in this sad hour is a recollection of Mr. Dingley's exalted character; his domestic virtues, his quiet, useful, distinguished life, and his long-continued and faithful service in behalf of his fellow citizens, who will always cherish his memory as that of a great statesman and true patriot."

Genius for Taking Pains.—"Mr. Dingley's authority on matters relating to finance, revenue, and taxation was recognized even by his political adversaries. Essentially a modest, quiet man, he never ostentatiously asserted himself, but whatever he undertook he accomplished with conspicuous success. The hand of a master was visible in his work. The tariff which now bears his name is a striking illustration of the ability and insight which he possessed. At first it was intemperately denounced as reac-

tionary and so prohibitory in many provisions as to make heavy deficits inevitable. 'Dingleyism' was used in free-trade organs as a term of reproach. To-day all admit that the Dingley tariff yields all the revenue required by the Government on a peace footing. It would have stopped the chronic deficits and removed the necessity of trenching upon the gold reserve. 'Dingleyism,' in fine, has become a term implying success.

"Similarly the war-revenue bill, largely the product of Mr. Dingley's labors, is generally conceded to be as scientific, just, equal, and practical a measure as a legislature ever devised to meet an emergency. Even extreme partisans could find nothing upon which to fasten an attack. The law commands the approval of the country. Mr. Dingley had the genius for taking pains. He was conscientious, well-informed, and earnest. 'Old Thoroughness' was the nickname which Walter Wellman thought appropriate to Mr. Dingley, and which would have stuck but for the fact that Mr. Dingley's personality somehow excluded the notion of nicknames.

"As a legislator, governor, journalist, and investigator Mr. Dingley always impressed those within his influence as pure, honest, dignified, and courageous. He had an exalted conception of the duties of public men, and he lived up to them. He was so lovable, catholic, and reasonable that the opposition in the House he led never had any real or fancied grievance against him. His speeches were never dogmatic, his arguments never sophistical. He relied for vindication upon facts and experience, and it invariably came to him. Yet, with all his competence and ability, he was singularly free from ambition. He was content to serve his State and country in a position entailing hard work. He was a true, noble patriot. The House, the Administration, the party, the State, the country, will mourn the loss they have sustained."—*The Evening Post (Ind. Rep.)*, Chicago.

Doctrine and the Man.—"The Dingley bill is the extreme perversion of the principle of protection, and its results are its best refutation. It failed utterly as a revenue-producer, and permitted many monopolies to exact the maximum price from the consumers. Nelson Dingley was an important factor in placing this piece of unwise and pernicious legislation upon the statute-books, and yet he commanded universal respect and the admiration of his political friends and opponents alike. . . . He was a patient, careful student, fully informed on all the questions of the day, and singularly well acquainted with all details of trade and commerce. He was a laborious, indefatigable, able man, and by common consent was called the hardest worker in Congress. It is said that he literally worked himself to death. His duties of late years had been particularly onerous. He was a tireless worker in the Fifty-first Congress for the McKinley bill; during the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses he was Republican leader of opposition in fighting the Democratic measures, and during the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses he not only bore the brunt of the labor for the Republicans as majority leader, but performed arduous work in addition during the past few months as a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission. He did not owe his seat in Congress to wealth, to a 'boss,' to favoritism, or to adventitious circumstances, but he earned his place and his honorable position by hard work, by conscientious performance of duty, by entire self-forgetfulness and devotion to the interests of his constituents and his country."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

An Honest Protectionist.—"In his case the spirit awakened by the moral purpose of his party was early transferred, without modification, to its economic doctrine. There is no doubt that to him protection to American industries was an object as sacred as the restriction of slavery, or, later, the preservation of the Union. It was an 'American' principle, and, in his view, absolutely essential to the perpetuation of American nationality and the defense of American manhood from the debasing and oppressive conditions prevailing in foreign lands.

"Free trade was at once Southern and alien. It was a device of England to enslave the people of the United States, and the avowed object of the first serious secession movement. In his mind every opponent of protection was a representative of the English manufacturer and the Southern slave-owner, and he looked upon a revenue tariff with as implacable hostility as if in some way it had been a survival of the Stamp Act.

"It must be remembered, also, that his experience and sur-

roundings were such, combined with the earnestness of his convictions and the narrowness of his mental range, as to make it very hard for him to understand the real causes of the complex development of American trade. He knew of the prosperity of certain protected industries, and he believed their prosperity due to protection and nothing else. He honestly thought that the prosperity of the whole country was caused by protection; that all reverses or checks were to be charged to free-trade influences, and that more and more protection was the secret of continued advance. It would be affectation of respect for the dead to say that we regard Mr. Dingley, judged by the results of his career, as a statesman, or to conceal our opinion that his influence was, on the whole, injurious, and, in a weaker country, might have been disastrous. But he was unquestionably an honest man, sincerely devoted to the interests of his country as he understood them, and practising, in public as in private life, old-fashioned virtues which we trust that Americans will never cease to honor."—*The Times (Ind.)*, New York.

GOVERNOR PINGREE ON THE MENACE OF THE TRUSTS.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, ex-mayor of Detroit, upon taking office as governor of Michigan for a second term this month, attacked the trusts in characteristically vigorous fashion. His utterances have attracted more than ordinary attention because they come from a Republican Party man who has been repeatedly successful at the polls despite the opposition of party leaders in his city and State, and because he criticizes the attitude of the Republican national administration toward the trusts.

Governor Pingree reviews at length the centralizing tendencies in American industry, especially in those branches relating to transportation and communication. Toleration might be more complacent, he thinks, if the same process had not invaded other branches than these "with the power of a glacier and the rapidity of a torrent." One "can scarcely make a purchase in which the price is not dictated by a combination over which the merchant you deal with has no control." Newspapers, combining to cheapen the cost of collecting news, become a trust called the Associated Press, which, under the control of a few men, is able to distort truth and poison the fountain of popular information.

The arguments put forth to defend the system, as the result of an inevitable tendency of general conditions over which there is no human power of control, Mr. Pingree calls "pretenses" and "hollow shams":

"While the trusts have neither souls nor hearts, they are ruled by men, not angels; men, too, who, in their greed toward the consumer, and their heartlessness toward the laborer, are freed altogether from the personal responsibility which, in spite of himself, controls and modifies the selfishness of the individual manufacturer and employer. . . .

"When the process of concentration has worked itself out to completion, the law which governs both prices and wages will assert itself with irresistible force. The consumer will be charged the highest price that can be squeezed out of him; the laborer will be paid the lowest wages upon which he can keep life enough in his body to perform his daily task. This result has not yet been quite accomplished, but it is sure as that night follows day, as certain as the law of human selfishness. . . .

"Having accumulated all other agencies for the production of wealth, the possession of the land may easily be secured."

Mr. Pingree maintains that the question is not alone one of cost of production:

"The question of distribution of profits is of vastly more importance. When a thousand men make ten millions of dollars, the money is scattered and the wants of a thousand families are to be gratified, and others are making a profit in catering to their wants; but when one man accumulates this amount, there is but one family whose wants are to be supplied, but one family to look to for the consumption of the products of labor, and the other 999 become laborers themselves."

Another vice of this system is said to lie in the danger of a "new sectionalism more dangerous than that which led to the war of the rebellion":

"The insatiate stomach which is devouring all wealth is located in the East. There all the great heads of syndicates, no matter where they originated, sooner or later make their homes. To that point is drawn all the profits of these enormous concentrated

industries, and little by little the remainder of the country is drained of its wealth, with no hope of recovering it. When a trust master has accumulated his millions he sighs for the distinction of metropolitan life. He builds a palace in New York, and possibly another in Washington. To the former or some other center in the East all the profits of the industries of the nation are poured in a colossal and overflowing stream, and there is thence doled out again to the rest of the country barely enough to pay for raw materials and keep life in an impoverished labor. It is only a question of time, and not so very long a time either, when the East shall have sopped up, as with a sponge, the whole surplus wealth of this nation. What discontent, what jealousy may we not then expect to grow in the hearts of the population of the other sections possibly to precipitate another civil war."

Governor Pingree makes an anti-trust argument out of the protective-tariff principle as follows:

"I have always been a loyal Republican. I am a Republican still. But, I prefer to believe that the republicanism of Abraham Lincoln is superior to that of a more modern type.

"The party of Lincoln was not organized merely to enfranchise the black race, but to preserve the liberties, the dignity of manhood of every citizen of whatsoever race or color.

"Aside from the principles on which it conducted the war for the preservation of the Union, the policy to which it has been most devoted was that of the protective tariff. This policy has always been defended, not merely as affording living prices for American products in the domestic market, but above and beyond all as securing protection to American labor and American manhood, and adding to the dignity and independence of the American artisan and farmer.

"We sought to keep out of our market the cheap products of foreign labor, which was so poorly paid, lest our own labor should in time, by being compelled to compete with such labor be degraded to its level. We have by this means built up a manufacturing interest greater than that of any other nation on earth. We passed to the first rank in this respect during the year just passed, during which Great Britain, our only rival, was pushed to the second place.

"We are now confronted by these industries, which we have so painstakingly and at such sacrifices fostered and built up—with an implied understanding at least that they would, by competition among themselves, furnish the consumer with goods at the lowest possible price commensurate with good wages, gathered into the hands of a few corporations and trusts, who, while still demanding protection from the Government, use their awful power to kill all domestic competition, and to bring about the very condition in respect to labor which the tariff system was designed forever to prevent. Shall we permit these industries, fostered by national sacrifices and national wisdom, to be absorbed by a few heartless exploiters and to be used as a weapon for crushing American manhood into a slavery more appalling, because more helpless, than that of the black slaves whom Abraham Lincoln emancipated?"

He continues:

"Gentlemen, shall we be satisfied with the statement of economists and courts that there is no remedy for this state of things? Must we sit supinely idle while before our very eyes a great people, slowly but surely, descend to the grade of slaves? Is it possible that human ingenuity, that human pity, affords no means to stop this downward movement of the race on this continent? . . .

"Shall a nation which accomplished these things [freeing of the slaves], in spite of constitutions and courts, basely confess its helplessness to preserve the freedom, the manhood of the country, because the sophistry of the James Buchanans and the Judge Taney's of our own day shakes in its face the ragged remnants of law that Abraham Lincoln defied and spit upon.

"There must be remedies. The law was made for the people, not the people for the law. We have done greater things, bolder



THE IMPERIALISM MOST TO BE FEARED.—*The Herald, Boston.*

things, before. Other peoples have accomplished reforms which seemed quite as difficult to the lawyers and the courts. . . .

"If technical construction of the Constitution stands in our way, the Constitution can be amended; or, a more summary method may be adopted by electing and appointing judges who will construe these instruments according to the eternal law of justice and humanity."

On the question of remedies, Governor Pingree says:

"It is evident that state legislatures have but little power to reach the sources of this disease. If one State were to deal heroically with the subject, its industries might be driven to other States which neglected this work, but it would seem that the power of a State might require all its citizens to be treated alike and compel foreign corporations to furnish necessities at the same price to all its inhabitants, except as to difference in cost of transportation and in amount purchased. This would prohibit the Standard Oil and biscuit trusts from putting up the price in one locality to crush out competition in another, as is now done whenever any one dares compete with these combines."

"If the remedy must be applied at Washington and must cover all States alike, this does not relieve us of all responsibility in the matter. . . .

"This may not be the place or time for the discussion of remedies in detail. It may be suggested, however, that a practical step might be taken in the desired direction if a national law were enacted which would confine corporations to lines of business which might be regarded as strictly within their proper sphere."

"Why should any corporation be organized for the conduct of mere mercantile or manufacturing business? Such enterprises should be left to individuals. Legislation which sought to directly compass this result would doubtless meet with the condemnation of the courts. But there may be avenues by which the purpose could be attained without that danger."

"The federal Congress found no legal obstacle in the way when it wished to prevent the issue of circulating notes by state banks. Under its revenue-raising power it levied a tax of 10 per cent. upon all such circulation, and the notes disappeared at once and have not since been seen. A tax, equally prohibitive, might be levied upon all corporations in the United States organized for other purposes than the conduct of railroads, steamboat lines, telegraphs, telephones, canals, and possibly one or two other great enterprises too heavy for the hands of individuals or ordinary partnerships. Such a measure would do away, once for all, with the syndicates, the trusts, and the combines that are sapping the life-blood of this people."

"In former days the legislatures of great States regarded it as their privilege and duty to memorialize Congress on matters of concern to the nation. They 'requested' the Representatives and 'instructed and directed' the Senators to take action in conformity with their wishes. This ancient and valuable privilege should be revived. It is true that the Senators at Washington no longer regard themselves as amenable to the directions of their creators. Indeed, it is often said, and with too much truth, that the Senators sent to Washington own the legislatures which send them there. But this should be corrected, and might be if legislatures were honest and courageous."

"Every federal Senator chosen should be compelled to take oath, in the presence of the legislature which chooses him, to follow its instructions in his congressional action when those instructions are embodied in formal resolutions and conveyed to him by the governor, or transmit his resignation. Some might perjure themselves in spite of this, but all would not."

"The present legislature of this State should not only see to it that the Senator they elect to represent this State at Washington is fully impressed with the necessity of immediate and vigorous action on the subject of trusts and combines, but it should also memorialize Congress in the interest of such legislation."

"It would be a proper rebuke to this Republican Administration, which, so far as I have been able to observe, has never yet taken the first step to correct this monstrous abuse."

"The Administration is full of solicitude for the sufferings of the subjects of the Spanish monarchy, whether they live near our coasts or at the other side of the earth. It has much to say of 'humanity,' and its rights; but the humanity which seems to command its greatest sympathy is that which is farthest away and with whose affairs it has properly nothing or little to do under the Constitution."

"It is the humanity which occupies these States and Territories—American humanity—which most interests me, and which should most interest the Administration and the Congress of the United States. Our own native humanity has much more to complain of than that of the Philippines or of Cuba. No Spanish official from the time of Columbus to that of Weyler ever saddled them with such monstrous wrongs as our own people are threatened with to-day from the trusts and combines and monopolies upon which most of the great men of the Republican Party of this day look with toleration, if not with sympathy."

"The men who are most notorious as the heads of great monopolies seem to be the most intimate friends of the present Administration and to be the most eager to redress the wrongs of all people who live outside the United States, it being their well-

defined purpose to divert attention from the outrages committed against them. So far as the American people are concerned, this Administration seems to look upon them as having no rights except to lay down their lives and, incidentally, their freedom for the conquest of foreign lands and the fattening of domestic monopolies."

It may be noted that the New York *Sun* (avowedly a defender of the principle of concentration in industry), which usually treats Mr. Pingree as a subject for jest, takes occasion to point out that the Chicago Associated Press (to which it does not belong) "carefully suppressed" the paragraph regarding the "news trust" in its distribution of Pingree's message by telegraph. Says *The Sun*:

"Let there be light in Michigan! The governor is right! The Associated Press is an octopus! Primarily its object is to cheapen the news. It has cheapened the news so that it is not worth printing. It is no longer an association to gather and to distribute the news, and it should be known as an Association for the Suppression and Distortion of the News for Consideration! The Hon. P. Pingree has superposed himself upon the sinuosities of the worthy Lawson and the astute Stone. There must be tribulation in Chicago over this bitter and untoward blast from the City of the Straits. For years the trusts have been the private Prometheus on whose *paté de foie gras* Stone and Lawson have grown plethoric; and now to be assailed as themselves the foster parents of a hideous octopus is too much, too much."

The Evening Sun, however, concludes an editorial thus:

"But does Pingree really mean all he says, and why is he crying 'Wolf'? Perhaps notoriety has made him mad and his craving for it can not be satisfied by performance of the modest duties of a governor of Michigan. This time he has out-Pingreed himself and given a cold chill even to Anarchist Altgeld and 'Bloody Bridles' Waite. Next we may hear of him seceding from the Union and trying to take his State with him. Perhaps he will declare war in person upon the plethoric East."

On the other hand, the New York *Evening Post* takes Mr. Pingree as "a sign of the times":

"It means something when a politician with such a record, who cherishes an ambition for the Presidency, denounces the expansion policy of the McKinley Administration, and seeks to constitute himself a national leader against the trusts, and a Republican rival of the Democratic Bryan in his assaults upon the courts. It signifies that one of the shrewdest judges of public sentiment to be found in the Middle West believes that by the fall of 1900 there may be a reaction against the expansion policy, and an uprising against the trusts that thrive under Republican rule, which will be strong enough to make its leader the next President. Pingree may be 'all off' in this view, but the fact that he holds it and acts upon it is a sign of the times that should not be overlooked by any careful observer of our politics."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS ought to win out in that congressional game, as he has three queens to go in with.—*The Times, Richmond*.

THE war might have been shorter if the Spaniards had been allowed to capture some of our beef.—*The Inquirer, Cincinnati*.

WITH Otis and Aguinaldo both acting on the defensive at Manila, they will probably be able to maintain the *status quo*.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

THE absorption of the grand duchy of Pullman into the free state of Chicago doesn't seem to have excited the cupidity of the powers.—*The News, Detroit*.

"OH, but they say Aguinaldo is a self-appointed chief. That is the way of their politics there. Look about the Senate, Mr. President, and who of us is here except originally upon his own invitation?"—*Senator Mason of Illinois*.

APPLE, CHERRY, AND PLUM.—"I tell you, sir, there's no disputing the fact that history repeats itself, especially in the matter of fruit-trees."

"Fruit-trees?"

"Yes, sir; fruit-trees. They have got three great men in trouble so far."

"Who are the men?"

"Why, Adam, George Washington, and Matt Quay."—*The Record, Philadelphia*.

O Dewey at Manila

That fateful first of May,

When you sank the Spanish squadron

In almost bloodless fray,

And gave your name to deathless fame;

O glorious Dewey, say,

Why didn't you weigh anchor

And softly sail away?

—*The Transcript, Boston*.

LETTERS AND ART.

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION OF MR. STEPHEN CRANE.

“UNDOUBTEDLY, of the young school of American artists, Mr. Crane is the genius—the others have their talents,” writes Mr. Edward Garnett in the *London Academy* (December 17). According to Mr. Garnett, this young American writer “has no need of cultivating his technic, no need of resting, no need of searching wide for experiences.” His unique art has been perfect within its own limits almost from the first. Mr. Garnett says further:

“I can not remember a parallel case in the literary history of fiction. Maupassant, Meredith, Mr. James, Mr. Howells, Tolstoy, all were learning their expression at the age where Mr. Crane had achieved his, achieved it triumphantly. Mr. Crane has no need to learn anything. His technic is absolutely his own, and by its innate laws of being has arrived at a perfect fulness of power. What he has not got he has no power of acquiring. He has no need to acquire it. To say to Mr. Crane, ‘You are too much anything, or too little anything; you need concentration, or depth, subtlety, or restraint,’ would be absurd; his art is always just in itself, rhythmical, self-poising as is the art of a perfect dancer. There are no false steps, no excesses. And, of course, his art is strictly limited. We would define him by saying he is the perfect artist and interpreter of the surfaces of life. And that explains why he so swiftly attained his peculiar power, what is the realm his art commands, and where his limitations come in.

“Take ‘George’s Mother,’ for example—a tale which I believe he wrote at the ridiculous age of twenty-one. In *method* it is a masterpiece. It is a story dealing simply with the relations between an old woman and her son, who live together in a New York tenement block. An ordinary artist would seek to dive into the mind of the old woman, to follow its workings hidden under the deceitful appearances of things, under the pressure of her surroundings. A great artist would so recreate her life that its griefs and joys became significant of the griefs and joys of all motherhood on earth. But Mr. Crane does neither. He simply reproduces the surfaces of the individual life in so marvelous a way that the manner in which the old woman washes up the crockery, for example, gives us her. To dive into the hidden life is, of course, for the artist a great temptation and a great danger—the values of the picture speedily get wrong, and the artist, seeking to interpret life, departs from the truth of nature. The rare thing about Mr. Crane’s art is that he keeps closer to the surface than any living writer, and, like the great portrait-painters, to a great extent makes the surface betray the depths. But, of course, the written word in the hands of the greatest artist often deals directly with the depths, plunges us into the rich depths of consciousness that can not be more than hinted at by the surface; and it is precisely here that Mr. Crane’s natural limitation must come in. . . . I do not think that Mr. Crane is ever great in the sense of so fusing all the riches of consciousness into a whole that the reader is struck dumb as by an inevitable revelation; but he is undoubtedly such an interpreter of the significant surface of things that in a few swift strokes he gives us an amazing insight into what the individual life is. And he does it all straight from the surface; a few oaths, a genius for slang, an exquisite and unique faculty of exposing an individual scene by an odd simile, a power of interpreting a face or an action, a keen realizing of the primitive emotions—that is Mr. Crane’s talent. In ‘The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky,’ for example, the art is simply immense. There is a page and a half of conversation at the end of this short story of seventeen pages which, as a dialog revealing the whole inside of the situation, is a lesson to any artist living. And the last line of this story, by the gift peculiar to the author of using some odd simile which cunningly condenses the feeling of the situation, defies analysis altogether. Foolish people may call Mr. Crane a reporter of genius; but nothing could be more untrue. He is thrown away as a picturesque reporter; a secondary style of art, of which, let us say, Mr. G. W. Steevens is, perhaps, the ablest exponent to-day, and which is the heavy clay of Mr.

Kipling’s talent. Mr. Crane’s technic is far superior to Mr. Kipling’s, but he does not experiment ambitiously in various styles and develop in new directions, as Mr. Kipling has done. I do not think that Mr. Crane will or can develop further. Again, I do not think that he has the building faculty, or that he will ever do better in constructing a perfect whole out of many parts than he has arrived at in ‘The Red Badge of Courage.’ . . .

“His art does not include the necessity for complex arrangements; his sure instinct tells him never to quit the passing moment of life, to hold fast by simple situations, to reproduce the episodic, fragmentary nature of life in such artistic sequence that it stands in place of the architectural masses and coordinated structures of the great artists. He is the chief impressionist of this age, as Sterne was the great impressionist in a different manner, of his age.”

Crane’s safety, Mr. Garnett thinks, lies in not mixing reporting with his writing and in holding to the style he has invented. He may, it is true, fail by exhausting the possibilities of that style, but such an event seems scarcely imminent. It is a prospect, nevertheless, which lies before every artist of a special unique faculty. Mr. Garnett concludes with the statement that America may well be proud of Mr. Crane, “for he has just that perfect mastery of form which artists of the Latin races often produce, but the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races very rarely.”

MR. GOSSE’S REMINISCENCES OF A VISIT TO WHITTIER.

IN December of 1884 Mr. Edmund Gosse visited the venerable author of “Snow-Bound” at a house called Oak Knoll, in Massachusetts, where he was then staying with friends. Mr. Gosse describes his visit in a contribution to *The Bookman* (January) from which we quote:

“Doubtless, in leafy seasons, Oak Knoll may have its charms, but it was distinctly sinister that December morning. We rang, and after a long pause the front door opened slightly, and a very unprepossessing dog emerged, and shut the door (if I may say so) behind him. We were face to face with this animal, which presented none of the features identified in one’s mind with the idea of Mr. Whittier. It sniffed unpleasantly, but we spoke to it most blandly, and it became assured that we were not tramps. The dog sat down, and looked at us; we had nowhere to sit down, but we looked at the dog. Then, after many blandishments, but feeling very uncomfortable, I ventured to hold the dog in conversation while I rang again. After another pause the door was slightly opened, and a voice of no agreeable timbre asked what we wanted. We explained, across the dog, that we had come by appointment to see Mr. Whittier. The door was closed a second time, and, if our carriage had still been waiting, we should certainly have driven back to Danvers. But at length a hard-featured woman grudgingly admitted us, and showed us, growling as she did it, into a parlor.

“Our troubles were then over, for Mr. Whittier himself appeared, with all that report had ever told of gentle sweetness and dignified cordial courtesy. He was then seventy-seven years old, and, altho he spoke of age and feebleness, he showed few signs of either; he was, in fact, to live eight years more. Perhaps because the room was low, he seemed surprisingly tall; he must, in fact, have been a little less than six feet high. The peculiarity of his face rested in the extraordinary large and luminous black eyes, set in black eyebrows, and fringed with thick black eyelashes curiously curved inward. This bar of vivid black across the countenance was startlingly contrasted with the bushy snow-white beard and hair, offering a sort of contradiction which was surprising and presently pleasing. . . .

“His generosity to those much younger and less gifted than himself is well known, and I shall not dwell on the good-natured things which he proceeded to say to his English visitor. He made no profession, at any time, of being a critic, and his formula was that such and such verse or prose had given him pleasure—‘I am grateful to thee for all that enjoyment’ was his charming way of being kind. But I will mention what he said about one book, the ‘Life of Gray,’ because I do not remember that Gray

is mentioned in any of the published works of Whittier. He said that he had delighted in that narrative of a life so quiet and so sequestered that, as he put it, it was almost more 'Quakerly' than that of any famous member of the Society; and he added that he had been greatly moved by the fulness and the significance of a career which to the outside world might have seemed absolutely without movement. 'Thee were very fortunate,' he went on, 'to have that beautiful, restful story left to tell after almost all the histories of great men had been made so fully known to readers.'

"He spoke with great emotion of Emerson—'the noblest human being I have known,' and of Longfellow, 'perhaps the sweetest. But you will see Holmes,' he added. I said that it was my great privilege to be seeing Dr. Holmes every day, and that the night before he had sent all sorts of affectionate messages by me to Mr. Whittier. The latter expressed great curiosity to see Holmes's short 'Life of Emerson,' which, in fact, was published five or six days later. With reminiscences of the past, and especially of the great group of the poets his contemporaries, my venerable host kept me long entertained."

Apropos of the poet's magnificent eyes, Mr. Gosse says:

"Mr. Whittier greatly surprised me by confessing that he was quite color-blind. He exemplified his condition by saying that if I came to Amesbury I should be scandalized by one of his carpets. It appeared that he was never permitted, by the guardian goddess of his hearth, to go 'shopping' for himself, but that once, being in Boston, and needing a carpet, he had ventured to go to a store and buy what he thought to be a very nice, quiet article, precisely suited to adorn a Quaker home. When it arrived at Amesbury there was a universal shout of horror, for what had struck Mr. Whittier as a particularly soft combination of browns and grays proved, to normal eyes, to be a loud pattern of bright red roses on a field of the crudest cabbage-green. When he had told me this, it was then easy to observe that the fulness and brilliancy of his wonderful eyes had something which was not entirely normal about them."

Mr. Gosse sketches the personality of the man as he saw it, and offers some suggestions as to Whittier's probable place in literature:

"He struck me as very gay and cheerful, in spite of his occasional references to the passage of time and the vanishing of beloved faces. He even laughed, frequently and with a childlike suddenness, but without a sound. His face had none of the immobility so frequent with very aged persons; on the contrary, waves of mood were always sparkling across his features, and leaving nothing stationary there except the narrow, high, and strangely receding forehead. His language, very fluid and easy, had an agreeable touch of the soil, an occasional rustic note in its elegant colloquialism, that seemed very pleasant and appropriate, as if it linked him naturally with the long line of sturdy ancestors of whom he was the final blossoming. In connection with his poetry, I think it would be difficult to form in the imagination a figure more appropriate to Whittier's writing than Whittier himself proved to be in the flesh.

"Mr. Whittier was composing verses all his life, and the difference of quality between those he wrote at twenty and at eighty is remarkably small. He was a poet in the lifetime of Gifford and Crabbe, and he was still a poet when Mr. Rudyard Kipling was already famous. During this vast period of time his style changed very little; it had its ups and downs, its laxities and then its felicities, but it bore very little relation to passing conditions. There rose up beside it Tennyson and Browning, Rossetti and Swinburne, but none of these affected Whittier. His genius, or talent, or knack—whichever we choose to call it—was an absolutely local and native thing. It was like the Indian waters of strange name of which it sang, Winnepesaukee and Merrimac and Katahdin; it streamed forth, untouched by Europe, from among the butternuts and maples of the hard New England landscape. The art in Whittier's verse was primitive. Those who love his poetry most will wish that he had possessed a better ear, that he could have felt that 'mateless' does not rime to 'greatness.' In all his books there is a tendency to excess, to redundancy; he is apt to babble on when he has nothing very inspired to say.

"But when all this is acknowledged, none but a very hasty reader will fail to recognize Whittier's lasting place in the his-

tory of literature. He is not rich, nor sonorous, nor a splendid artist; he is even rather rarely exquisite; but he has an individuality of his own that is of durable importance. He is filled with moral enthusiasm as a trumpet is filled with the breath of him who blows it. His Quaker quietism concentrates itself until it breaks into a real passion-storm of humanity, and when Whittier is roused he sings with the thrilling sweetness of a wood-thrush."

The simplicity and earnestness which so often produce in Whittier's work phrases instinct with life and truth suggest to Mr. Gosse a kinship between the Quaker singer and the English didactic poet Crabbe. Whittier's memory, the writer concludes, depends for its protection, "not on the praise of exotic communities, which can never, tho they admire, rightly comprehend it, but on the conscience of New England, shy, tenacious, intrepid, to which, more than any other poet has done, Whittier made a direct and constant appeal."

PERSONAL MEMORIES OF FATHER RYAN, THE SOUTHERN POET-PRIEST.

MRS. M. E. HENRY-RUFFIN recently made public a hitherto unprinted poem by Abram J. Ryan, the gifted poet and patriot of the South, whose name must be familiar to readers of American verse-anthologies, altho he himself wrote—

"I sing, with a voice too low
To be heard beyond to-day,
In minor keys of my people's wo;
And my songs will pass away."

The publication of the poem was accompanied by several pages of interesting personal memories. The writer of these, when a little girl, began to make verses, and Father Ryan helped her with encouragement and criticism. Before leaving school she submitted a poem in a newspaper competition, the subject being the charity of the North to the South after the yellow-fever epidemic. Father Ryan was one of the judges. Mrs. Henry-Ruffin tells the rest of the story as follows (*The Rosary Magazine*, November):

"A few days after sending in my poem, Father Ryan came to see me. 'Nellie,' he said, 'I want you to do something for me. I think the others will be glad if you do; but they opposed my asking you. It will be a sacrifice, but I want you to do it for me.'

"'What is it, Father?' I asked.

"'I want you to withdraw your poem from that competition. That prize should go out of Mobile. Besides, we all know you and like you so well. I did not think of your entering this contest, or I would have asked you not to do it.'

"'Certainly, I will take it out. Just send it back.' I smothered my girlish disappointment and said nothing more.

"Father Ryan afterward gave me a laughable account of how the bishop and the other judges 'scolded' him, when he told them he had requested me to withdraw. When he was gathering his poems together, he asked me to let him place this poem, 'Reunited,' among his own. In looking over the verses he had written, just after the war, he said it seemed to him then that they needed something to 'soften' them.

"'Your poem, my child, is just the sort I need. I could not write in that tone myself. The war meant too much to me. To you, it is only history. To me, an awful memory. But I am growing old. I want to forget the bitterness. I want to help others to forget it. Your poem will touch a note that I need and that I can not sing.'

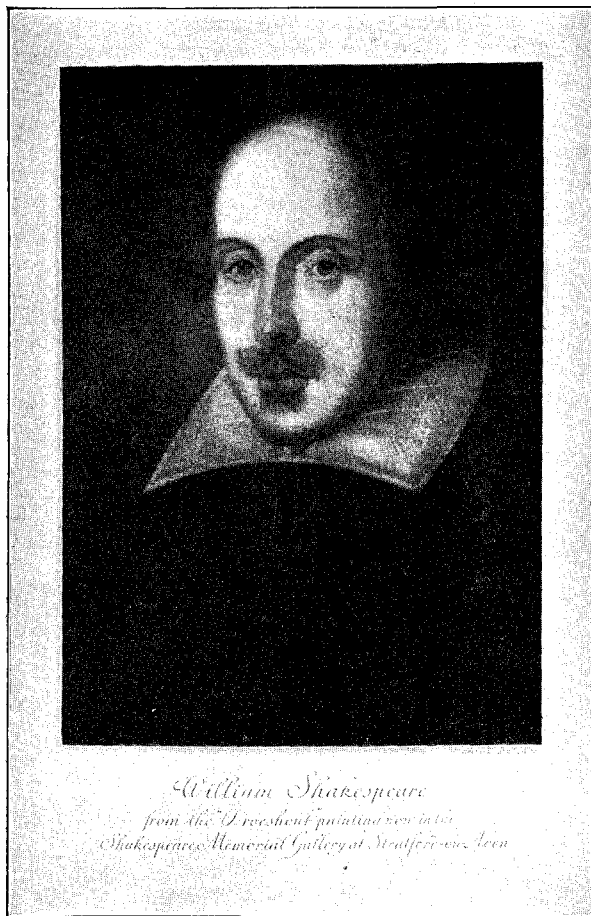
"So my verses, 'Reunited,' went into the book, as did a long poem, 'The Pilgrim,' which had been written by his young and beloved brother, David, who was killed in the war. I especially stipulated that there should be no signature to distinguish my verses, and altho the meter, etc., is, I think, totally unlike any of Father Ryan's, I have yet to read the first word that seemed to note the 'prentice hand' in the master's work.

"There is a curious little incident connected with this poem. After the publication of his book, Father Ryan gave most successful readings in various cities. At the Academy of Music in Balti-

more, an immense audience greeted him. His program was made up of his poems selected by the literary men of the country. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston, chose 'Reunited' as his selection. How Father Ryan and I laughed over that, when he returned! 'It was the funniest thing that ever happened to me, in my life,' he told me. 'I stood before that great throng and thought of the little girl in Mobile, and I just wanted to say, when they cheered the poem, "I didn't write that, I couldn't write it. A dear child down South, to whom war is only history, who has no brother's blood to remember, she wrote that." I thought of my promise that the poem should pass as my own, and I just stood there with the paper in my hand and did not know what to do about it. When I came home the bishop gave me another "scolding," and said it made no difference what Nellie wanted, I should have read the poem as hers.' "

SOME AMBIGUITIES IN SHAKESPEARE'S LIFE REMOVED.

THE comparatively few ascertained facts in Shakespeare's life have been clearly and positively stated in Mr. Sidney Lee's new biography of the great dramatist, which, by the way, is one of the three books of 1898 "crowned" by *The Academy*. Mr. Lee



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has also cleared up some ambiguities and set up a theory of his own, controverting the generally accepted theory that Shakespeare revealed his inner self in his sonnets.

Mr. Lee tells us in his Preface that his life of Shakespeare is based on an article on Shakespeare which he contributed to the "Dictionary of National Biography" in 1897. But the changes which the article has had to undergo for 1898 were so numerous and the additions so many and important that he decided to make a book of his work.

He further says that he does not promise his readers any startling revelations; but he has by researches removed some ambiguities that puzzled his predecessors. Among these are the condi-

tions under which Shakespeare wrote "Love's Labor's Lost" and the "Merchant of Venice," the reference in his plays to his native town and country, his father's application to the Herald's College for coat-armor, his relations with Ben Jonson and the boy actors in 1601, the favor extended to his work by James I. and his court, the circumstances which led to the publication of "The First Folio," and the history of the dramatist's portraits.

One of the first statements that will arrest the attention of the reader relates to the probable causes and circumstances of Shakespeare's marriage. Shakespeare, a minor not quite nineteen years of age, married Ann Hathaway, a woman more than eight years his senior; and six months after this event a daughter was born to the couple. Mr. Lee concludes, from all the known circumstances of the case and Shakespeare's subsequent treatment of his wife, that two of the young woman's neighbors, Sandells and Richardson, forced the young poet to marry her to protect her honor. The marriage was an irregular one, being without the usual bans of the church, and not having the consent of the parents of either the bride or the groom. In fact, says Mr. Lee, the groom's parents could not have known of the event until after it occurred. The bride's father had been dead for some few months, and Sandells and Richardson, testators of his will, seem to have assumed his authority in the affair. This is not a new account, but Mr. Lee has given it with a wealth of new detail, and brings it forward to account for Shakespeare's long absence (eleven years) from his family in London. But he thinks that toward the close of his career the great poet became more attached to his wife. In his will he left her only his second-best feather bed and a set of furniture; but Mr. Lee contends that this apparent slight was due to the fact that she was too old to be entrusted with property. At any rate she died with the greatest affection for the memory of her husband and wished to be buried in the same grave.

Critics have never been able to determine positively what play Shakespeare first produced. Mr. Lee feels reasonably certain that it was "Love's Labor's Lost," and that the poet had been knocking about London for some time before he essayed to write it. The slender plot stands almost alone among Shakespeare's plots, in that it is known not to have been borrowed, and stands quite alone in openly travestying known traits and incidents of current social and political life. Its date is most probably 1591.

"Romeo and Juliet" was his first tragedy, and it, too, was most probably produced in 1591. Mr. Lee says that none of his plays previous to "Romeo and Juliet" [namely, "Love's Labor's Lost," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and the "Comedy of Errors"] gave any true indication of the poet's preeminent genius. Other men could have written these plays; but when Shakespeare created his first piece of tragedy, he produced work that no other man in the history of the human race could produce.

Mr. Lee finds in the "Merchant of Venice" the great influence that Shakespeare's master, Marlowe, was exercising upon his pupil; but in this play the pupil outpaced the master. His Jew *Shylock* is a much more subtle character than Marlowe's Jew *Barabbas*. Mr. Lee accounts for this fact as follows:

"Doubtless the popular interest aroused by the trial in February, 1594, and the execution in June of the Queen's Jewish physician, Roderigo Lopez, incited Shakespeare to a new and subtler study of Jewish character. For *Shylock* (not the merchant *Antonio*) is the hero of the play, and the main interest culminates in the Jew's trial and discomfiture. The bold transition from that solemn scene, which trembles on the brink of tragedy, to the gently poetic and humorous incidents of the concluding act attest a mastery of stagecraft; but the interest, altho it is sustained to the end, is, after *Shylock's* final exit, pitched in a lower key."

As a dramatist, Ben Jonson ranked probably next to Shakespeare; but the relations between these two men have been difficult to understand. When "Julius Caesar" was winning its first

laurels on the stage, Shakespeare's company of players met with a temporary reverse of fortune, on account of the sharp rivalry from companies of boy actors trained in the Chapel Royal and employed by jealous rivals. Ben Jonson, at the end of the sixteenth century, was engaged in a fierce personal quarrel with his fellow dramatists, Marston and Dekker. The actors of adult companies avowed sympathy with Jonson's foes. Jonson wrote two plays satirizing his enemies in general, and employed these boy actors to perform them. One of them was the "Poetaster," and Shakespeare's company retorted by producing "Satiro Mastix." The playgoing public took sides and there was a fierce war between the two companies. Shakespeare alludes rather disparagingly to these boy actors in "Hamlet." Altho Shakespeare was a man of a very amiable temperament, Jonson was at this time, no doubt, jealous of him. Whether or not the incident had anything to do with Shakespeare's supreme dramatic effort in the production of "Hamlet," that play puts its author so far beyond anything that Jonson could hope to do that he could no longer withhold his admiration from Shakespeare.

A portion of Mr. Lee's book that has already created much discussion in England is the part in which he disputes the value of the sonnets as a revelation of Shakespeare's character. This theory is urged with great ability, and supported by an extensive knowledge both of sixteenth-century sonnet literature in England and on the Continent, and by bibliographical details of Elizabethan publishing. Mr. Lee reiterates the more or less familiar arguments against the overpopular identification of the object of the sonnets with William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. He shows, as has been shown before, that Mary Fitton was not "black," and there is the very slightest evidence, outside the sonnets, that Shakespeare and Pembroke were in relations of any kind. The word "will," so often appearing in some of the sonnets, he declares could have had no cryptic personal allusion. "Will" in those days had quite a variety of ordinary meanings and uses. He also points out that most of the sonnets were written when Pembroke was a lad of fourteen and buried in the country. After dethroning Pembroke, Mr. Lee sets up Henry Wriothesly, the third Earl of Southampton, as the friend Shakespeare alludes to in such high poetical praise; but he will not admit that these relations were necessarily closer than those of a poet to a patron, or that the sonnets are a drama of Shakespeare's love affair with the dark lady and his betrayal of his friend; nor, in fact, that they were at all the reflection of his inner emotional life. Mr. Lee conceives them to be almost entirely exercises in a mode; and in his chapter on "The Borrowed Conceits of the Sonnets," he shows how closely, for all their genius, they reproduce the themes and much even of the phraseology of all the earlier sonneteers of England and France and Italy.

Mr. Lee thinks that the sonnets can not have at the same time a conventional form and a personal intention. On this point the London *Academy* takes him to task. It maintains that in at least four of the greatest sonneteers of England—Spenser, Sidney, Daniel, and Drayton—conventional form was used freely to convey personal intention. Why not then in the case of Shakespeare also? *The Academy* continues:

"Moreover, tho we have no theory to grind, and regard the problem of the sonnets as by no means solved, we are not disposed to agree with Mr. Lee when he denies that the dramatic narrative which other critics have believed them to enclose is anything but an illusion. The narrative seems, then, substantially as Professor Dowden and the rest work it out; and we doubt whether this can be the result of chance juxtaposition of individual sequences. Moreover, there is nothing *a priori* impossible or very unusual about it. The central incident—the relation of the two friends to the one mistress—is independently witnessed to by that enigmatic book, 'Willobie, His Avisa,' which may well give just so much as was known to the outside world of that same story of which the sonnets reveal or conceal the true inwardness."

Mr. Lee devotes much labor to explaining the mysterious "Mr. W. H." in the famous dedication of the sonnets. He feels sure he has found him in a certain William Hall, who was, like Thomas Thorpe, a certain obscure stationer of the day. Mr. Lee conceives that this man was lucky enough to procure the "copy" of the sonnets, made over the bargain to Thorpe, and received the dedication for his pains. Many critics have supposed that this "Mr. W. H." referred to William Herbert, whom Mr. Lee has already conclusively disposed of above. He says if William Herbert could otherwise possibly be the man, usage would prevent Shakespeare from addressing him in this style. His name could have been used only as the Earl of Pembroke.

In this connection the author sums up Shakespeare's character at the close of his life by quoting Ben Jonson's well-known tribute, and adding for himself:

"No other contemporary left on record any definite impression of Shakespeare's personal character, and the sonnets, which alone of his literary work can be held to throw any illumination on a personal trait, mainly reveal him in the light of one who was willing to conform to all the conventional methods in vogue for strengthening the bonds between a poet and a great patron. His literary practises and aims were those of contemporary men of letters, and the difference in the quality of his work and theirs was due not to conscious endeavor on his part to act otherwise than they, but to the magic and involuntary work of his genius. He seems unconscious of his marvelous superiority to his professional comrades. The reference in his will to his fellow actors, and the spirit in which (as they announce in 'The First Folio') they approached the task of collecting his works after his death, corroborate the description of him as a sympathetic friend of gentle, unassuming mien. The later traditions brought together by Aubrey depict him as 'very good company, and of a very ready and pleasant smooth wit,' and there is much in early posthumous references to suggest a genial if not a convivial temperament linked to a quiet turn for good-humored satire. But Bohemian ideals and modes of life had no genuine attraction for Shakespeare. His extant work attests his 'copious' and continuous industry, and with his literary power and sociability there clearly went the shrewd capacity of a man of business. Pope has the just warrant for the surmise that he

'For gain, not glory, winged his roving flight,
And grew immortal in his own despoite.'

"His literary attainments and successes were chiefly valued as serving the prosaic end of providing permanently for himself and his daughters. His highest ambition was to restore among his fellow townsmen the family repute which his father's misfortunes had imperilled. Ideals so homely are reckoned rare among poets, but Chaucer and Sir Walter Scott, among writers of exalted genius, vie with Shakespeare in the sobriety of their personal aims and the sanity of their mental attitude toward life's ordinary incidents."

So far as known, we are told, there is extant only one genuine portrait of Shakespeare. That was a painting discovered in the possession of Mrs. H. C. Clements at Peckham Rye in 1892. This painting had been seen in London seventy years ago, but it was lost track of. It is known as the Droeshout painting, and was painted in 1609, seven years before Shakespeare's death. Connoisseurs have pronounced this painting the original of Droeshout's engraving, which was not made till after the poet's death. There are quite a number of pictures of Shakespeare, but this is by all odds the most interesting, as it is probably more like him.

NOTES.

MR. ZANGWILL, it is said, will dramatize "The Children of the Ghetto," and the play will appear next season.

FRANK L. STANTON chronicles in the *Atlanta Constitution* the following candid offer from an editor: "Our new magazine invites you to contribute to its pages, and if we succeed we will pay you!"

THE concluding part of the book on General Kitchener's campaign, it is said, was telegraphed by the writer from the front, so that the volume could be put on the market ahead of rival campaign histories.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW METHOD OF BOAT-PROPULSION.

THE following description of a new method of propelling boats by taking advantage of the motion of the waves on which they float, is contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, December 17) by Dr. L. Menard. It is a curiosity and may prove to be something more:

"M. Linden, secretary of the Naples zoological station, having had occasion often to observe the movements of the fish in the aquariums of the station and of those of the larger species in the sea, has finally devised a mode of propulsion for boats in which the necessary force is taken from the movement of the waves and from that of the boat itself, by imitating, so far as possible, the means employed by marine creatures.

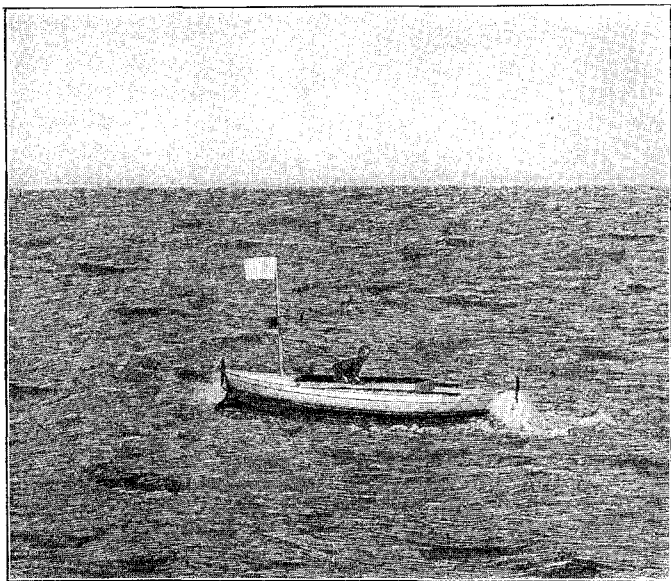
"The principle of the invention is as follows: if elastic plates fixed by one extremity are plunged into the water around a boat, each movement of the vessel, each undulation of the water, will cause these plates to bend, and the action on the convex part will produce a push toward the point where they are attached; when they spring back in virtue of their elasticity another push will result. If the free extremities are turned toward the rear, the boat will move forward, more rapidly as its movements are more accentuated and more numerous. The plates act precisely like the tail of a fish.

"The direction of the free extremities of the elastic plates determines the direction of motion; by turning them around their supports we can reverse it, or by making the two sides of the boat move in different directions we can steer it.

"Notwithstanding this, M. Linden has concluded, after numerous experiments, to keep the rudder and give up the idea of having plates at the sides of the boat. Altho these have the excellent effect of diminishing rolling, such relative immobility becomes an obstacle to the proper working of the system so far as forward movement is concerned.

"Plates located beneath the keel also are inconvenient, especially if the boat is in shallow water. M. Linden, therefore, fixes one propeller at the bow and another at the stern.

"The accompanying plan shows the arrangement adopted.



LINDEN'S BOAT MAKING THREE MILES AN HOUR AGAINST THE WIND.

The boat is 4 meters [13 feet] long; the plates fixed on each support number four; at the stern they have the same mounting as the rudder.

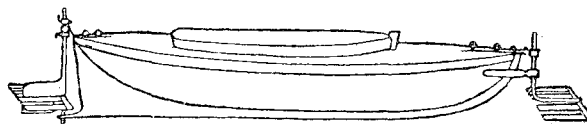
"The plates employed are sheets of steel 50 centimeters [1 foot 8 inches] long by 25 centimeters [10 inches] wide; they are thick at the point of attachment and taper off toward the free extremity.

"The object of dividing the propelling surface into four parts is to give more elasticity to the whole arrangement; the inventor thinks that it can be covered with cloth to close the open spaces

and increase the useful extent of surface. We think that this would be a mistake; the free spaces allow the water to escape after acting on the plates. The theory has been expounded more than once in these columns, where we have shown that the great effectiveness of a junk's rudder is due to the openings in it, and that holes in sails add to their efficiency.

"Other experiments have been made with boats of different lengths, at Naples and also at Berlin.

"It has been proposed to use floats furnished with these propellers, in fishing from boats; they would be thrown out in front



PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT OF THE LINDEN PROPELLER.

to distribute oil over the sea from bags, and they would thus prepare a passageway into relatively calm water; arrangements have even been invented for keeping the apparatus in the desired direction, and this plan has succeeded, at least on a small scale.

"Could a system of this kind be utilized for larger boats than launches, for instance for ships? This is a question that has not yet been settled, and that requires experiment. Yachtsmen should take notice; here is a way in which they can make their craft of some use."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SLEEP, AND WHAT IT DOES FOR US.

A BRIEF but striking statement of the functions and curative value of sleep is given by Dr. Ewart in his recent Harveian lecture, from which we have already quoted [*LITERARY DIGEST*, January 7, p. 13]. We give below several of the most interesting paragraphs. Of the absolute necessity for sleep as distinguished from mere rest, Dr. Ewart says:

"No amount of simple rest of the body can do duty for sleep. Tho mere repose may partly satisfy the needs of our vegetative life, sleep alone, that profound sleep which the poet has likened to death, can make good the wear and tear of the higher nervous centers. . . . It is the privilege of some to command sleep at any moment, but it is probably exceptional to combine this facility with that of remaining awake at will—a dangerous power when it is abused. Some possess the opposite peculiarity and are subject to the invincible desire for sleep after a definite expenditure of nerve energy. By this they are protected against exhaustion. Interesting physiological speculations, and some practical notions also, are suggested by the remarkable relief and freshness which they derive from even a very short period of sleep. Much tissue repair can not have taken place during those few minutes of profound sleep which will restore a jaded man to full activity. The energy which he subsequently develops must have been there when he fell asleep, yet it was unavailable. It is therefore clear that these brief and irresistible slumbers are essentially different from the long sleep of the night, and that we might turn both the short and the long sleep to separate therapeutic account.

"The various degrees of sleep range from coma, where both the nerve-cells and the conducting fibers are absolutely impervious, to the light sleep of those whose irritable and quick-nerve protoplasm is immediately thrown by the touch of a feather or by the slightest sound into that state which means open conduction and full consciousness. The disordered cerebration of delirium and of dreams almost suggest a possibility that orderly communications may pass between local groups of cells, and this might perhaps explain the good counsel which is bred of the night. But these incubations would be merely local settlements of the balance of the day between cells disciplined to collaboration, and would be during sound sleep incapable of a wide diffusion throughout the mental sphere.

"Sleep then would seem to have two offices, both fulfilled in the long sleep of the night which it is our usual endeavor to secure for our patients—viz., that of favoring the slow anabolic changes of repair and that of interrupting consciousness by uncoupling the chain of neurons or conceivably by relaxing proto-

plasmic tension or tone. This relief of tension is, it would seem, the only office performed by the shorter spells of sleep, and therefore the two forms of sleep suggest two therapeutic objects. . . .

"The systematic prolongation of sleep for the cure of disease is one of our opportunities hitherto little used. . . .

"In various nervous affections, including the mental, its renewed trial, combined with suitable methods of feeding, might lead to encouraging results. Better suited perhaps to our everyday needs is a systematic resort to the *shorter sleep*. Like the light instalments of food which restore the lost function of appetite and digestion, short sleep in the day may be essential to the cure of nocturnal insomnia. Our growing wealth in hypnotics warrants a hope that a suitable agent may yet be found which in that direction would minister to the health of the invalid and might command the luxury of sleep at any opportune time for the convenience of the worker.

"Body rest as a systematic therapeutic agent has long found its place in our modern treatment for patients whom weakness alone, in the absence of medical advice, would not have compelled to take to their bed. . . . Its methodical employment forms an essential part of the Weir-Mitchell plan, but its most striking instance is that of the open-air rest cure for phthisis, which within quite recent years has largely replaced at foreign sanatoria the previous method by muscular exercise. The pendulum of medical opinion has swung toward the principle of physiological rest."

THE MIND'S EYE.

UNDER this title Prof. Joseph Jastrow contributes an article in which he shows how purely mental are many of the impressions that we usually look upon as gained by the organs of sense alone. Says Professor Jastrow (in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, January):

"It is a commonplace taught from nursery to university that we see with our eyes, hear with our ears, and feel with the fingers. This is the truth, but not the whole truth. . . . There is a mind behind the eye and the ear and the finger tips which guides them in

EDITOR

FIG. 1.

gathering information, and gives value and order to the exercise of the senses. This is particularly true of vision, the most intellectual of all the senses, the one in which mere acuteness of the sense-organ counts least and the training in observation counts most. The eagle's eye sees farther, but our eyes tell us much more of what is seen.

"The eye is often compared to a photographic camera, with its eyelid cap, its iris shutter, its lens, and its sensitive plate—the retina; when properly adjusted for distance and light, the image is formed on the retina as on the glass plate, and the picture is taken. So far the comparison is helpful; but while the camera takes a picture whenever and wherever the plate happens to be exposed, the complete act of seeing requires some cooperation on the part of the mind. The retina may be exposed a thousand times and take but few pictures; or perhaps it is better to say that the pictures may be taken, but remain undeveloped and evanescent. The pictures that are developed are stacked up, like the negatives in the photographer's shop, in the pigeonholes of our mental storerooms—some faded and blurred, some poorly arranged or mislaid, some often referred to and fresh prints made therefrom, and some quite neglected.

"In order to see, it is at once necessary that the retina be suitably exposed toward the object to be seen, and that the mind be favorably disposed to the assimilation of the impression. True seeing, observing, is a double process, partly objective or outward—the thing seen and the retina—and partly subjective or inward—the picture mysteriously transferred to the mind's representa-

tive, the brain, and there received and affiliated with other images."

As illustrations of such seeing with the mind's eye, the author instances the many curious faces and forms hidden in natural scenery, often impossible to find at first, but, when known, conspicuous ever after; the fancies built up in the flickering fire; the puzzle-picture, with its hidden portrait or animal. Searching for the woman in the moon or the lion's head on a silver dollar is not an act of sight, but a purely mental process. To quote further:

"The importance of the mind's eye in ordinary vision is also well illustrated in cases in which we see or seem to see what is not really present, but what for one cause or another it is natural to suppose is present. A very familiar instance of this process is the constant overlooking of misprints—false letters, transposed letters, and missing letters—unless these happen to be particularly striking. We see only the general physiognomy of the word and the detailed features are supplied from within; in this case it is the expected that happens. Reading is done largely by the mental eye: and entire words, obviously suggested by the context, are sometimes read in, when they have been accidentally omitted. This is more apt to occur with the irregular characters used in manuscript than in the more distinct forms of the printed alphabet, and is particularly frequent in reading over what one has himself written."



FIG. 3.

The author here calls attention to the letters seen in Fig. 1. When viewed at a distance of eight to twelve feet, the mind's eye is almost certain to see in them lines that do not really exist, as may be proved by asking some one to copy them:

"There is a further interesting class of illustrations in which a single outward impression changes its character according as it is viewed as representing one thing or another. In a general way we see the same thing all the time, and the image on the retina does not change. But as we shift the attention from one portion

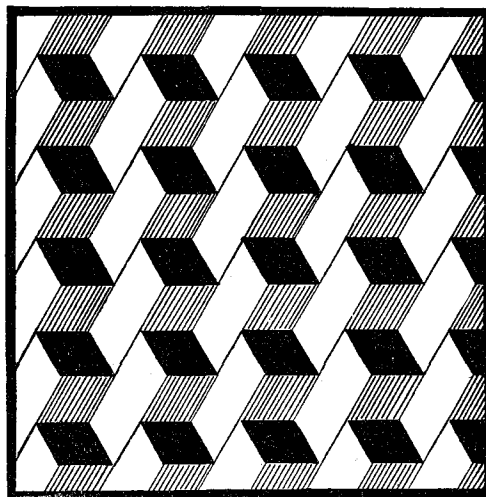


FIG. 4.

of the view to another, or as we view it with a different mental conception of what the figure represents, it assumes a different aspect, and to our mental eye becomes quite a different thing. . . . [Thus Fig. 2] will probably suggest at first view a book, or better a book-cover, seen with its back toward you and its side sloping away from you; but it may also be viewed as a book opened out toward you and presenting to you an inside view of its contents. Should the change not come readily, it may be facilitated by thinking persistently of the appearance of an open book in this position. The upper portion of Fig. 3 is practically the same as Fig. 2, and if the rest of the figure be covered up, it will change as did the book-cover; when, however, the whole

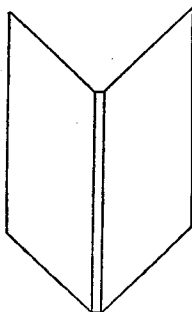


FIG. 2.

figure is viewed as an arrow, a new conception enters, and the apparently solid book-cover becomes the *flat* feathered part of the arrow.

"The blocks in Fig. 4 are subject to a marked fluctuation. Now the black surfaces represent the bottoms of the blocks, all pointing downward and to the left, and now the black surfaces have changed and have become the tops pointing upward and to the right. For some the changes come at will; for others they seem to come unexpectedly, but all are aided by anticipating mentally the nature of the transformation. The effect here is quite striking, the blocks seeming almost animated and moving through space. . . . Somewhat different, but still belonging to the group of ambiguous figures, is the ingenious conceit of the duck-rabbit shown in Fig. 5. When it is a rabbit, the face looks to the right and a pair of ears are conspicuous behind; when it is a duck, the

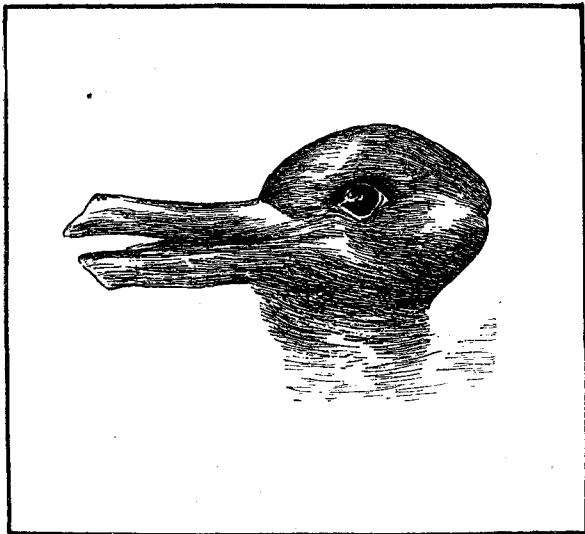


FIG. 5.—Do you see a duck or a rabbit, or either? (From *Harper's Weekly*, originally in *Fliegende Blätter*.)

face looks to the left and the ears have been changed into the bill. Most observers find it difficult to hold either interpretation steadily, the fluctuations being frequent, and coming as a surprise.

"All these diagrams serve to illustrate the principle that when the objective features are ambiguous we see one thing or another according to the impression that is in the mind's eye; what the objective factors lack in definiteness the subjective ones supply, while familiarity, prepossession, as well as other circumstances influence the result. These illustrations show conclusively that seeing is not wholly an objective matter depending upon what there is to be seen, but is very considerably a subjective matter depending upon the eye that sees. To the same observer a given arrangement of lines now appears as the representation of one object and now of another; and from the same objective experience, especially in instances that demand a somewhat complicated exercise of the senses, different observers derive very different impressions.

"Not only when the sense-impressions are ambiguous or defective, but when they are vague—when the light is dim or the forms obscure—does the mind's eye eke out the imperfections of physical vision. The vague conformations of drapery and make-up that are identified and recognized in spiritualistic *séances* illustrate extreme instances of this process. The whitewashed tree or post that momentarily startles us in a dark country lane takes on the guise that expectancy gives it. The mental predisposition here becomes the dominant factor, and the timid see as ghosts what their more sturdy companions recognize as whitewashed posts. Such experiences we ascribe to the action of suggestion and the imagination—the cloud 'that's almost in shape like a camel,' or 'like a weasel,' or 'like a whale.' But throughout our visual experiences there runs this double strain, now mainly outward and now mainly inward, from the simplest excitements of the retina up to the realms where fancy soars freed from the confines of sense, and the objective finds its occupation gone."

Effect of Cider on Microbes.—"M. Bodin has been experimenting," says the *Revue Scientifique* (December 17), "to see whether the typhoid-fever bacillus preserves its virulence in

cider. Cider is often made in the country with impure water that contains the bacillus. Often, before drinking cider, it is diluted with water that is contaminated. Now the cider kills the bacillus. M. Bodin takes a culture of typhoid bacilli and immerses them in cider; at the end of twelve, fourteen, or eighteen hours at most, all the bacilli have been killed; there remains not a trace of them in the cider. All cider contains at least two per cent. of malic acid, and this acidity would be sufficient to kill the typhoid bacillus.

"M. Berthelot remarks, on the other hand, that the typhoid bacillus develops in the intestinal liquids, which are as acid as cider. He asks whether it may not be the oxidizing action of aldehyde, of which all cider, as well as wine and beer, contains a certain quantity, that causes the death of the typhoid bacillus? This seems to him all the more probable in that one of the most powerful and common of modern antiseptics is methylic aldehyde, which acts like an oxidizing and oxidizable body.

"M. Lechartier, who has followed closely the experiments of M. Bodin, confirms their results. To him the influence of the acidity of the cider seems quite clear, and in any case cider is a perfectly healthy drink. M. Lechartier says: 'Drink cider in time of epidemic and you will be sure that you are not being infected by it.' It can not therefore be too highly recommended in cities and for travelers."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OIL IN ROAD-BUILDING.

THE use of crude petroleum in laying dust on railroads has already been of service. Now it appears that it may be still more useful on ordinary country roads, especially where expense prevents macadamizing, as it not only does away with dust, but also with mud. In a letter to *The Scientific American* (December 24) Mr. M. Meigs, an engineer in the United States government employ, writing from Keokuk, Iowa, says:

"On a certain clay road in Pennsylvania, which lay deep in dust in summer and deep in mud in winter and spring, there was an oil pipe-line by the side of the road, which on a certain occasion sprang a leak and spurted a considerable quantity of oil on to the road. An observer noted that for a space of several rods, to which the oil was transported by horses' feet and wagon-wheels, this road showed a marked improvement. The dust in summer did not rise, the mud in spring and winter did not exist. The explanation would seem to be that the oil formed a water-tight covering to the road, and the earth beneath being dry no ruts or mud could form and the road became good."

This led to experiments by Mr. Meigs, which are thus described:

"The present experiments are being made through the liberality of the Standard Oil Company, who, by Mr. Rockefeller's orders, placed a tank of crude oil at the disposal of the writer. On November 20, the writer coated a newly graded piece of dirt road with oil, distributed by means of an improvised sprinkler, over a strip about 12 feet wide by 200 feet long.

"A second part of the roadway was sprinkled more lightly about 300 feet farther, making 500 or 600 feet in all, and eight barrels of oil were used in the experiment. The day after the sprinkling was done and before the oil had time to become absorbed, for it soaked in very slowly, a heavy rain fell. The road was examined during the rain, and quite a marked difference was seen between the oiled and unoled portions. Where oiled it was evident that the dirt beneath the surface was still dry and retained its supporting power, while on each side of the oiled portion it was muddy and rutty. A heavy freeze, with the temperature at zero, followed the rain, and on the 25th the road was again examined. The oiled part was still more different from the neighboring stretches; the unoled road was cut up with ruts one to two inches deep, and frozen rough and hard; the oiled portion was perfectly smooth, and the wheels made on it a muffled sound that showed the dirt beneath the surface was unfrozen and dry."

The author's conclusions as to the conditions that should regulate the use of oil on roads are given by him as follows:

"1. The road should be smoothly graded and rounded well, so as to shed water.

"2. Apply the oil to the roadbed while dry. If the soil is filled

with water, the oil will penetrate with difficulty, and much of it will be carried off on the wheels of passing wagons.

"3. It would be well to roll the ground after the oil is put on. It has a tendency to collect in ruts and small hollows, and the roller would force it into the soil and distribute it evenly.

"4. Crude oil costs from 60 to 90 cents per barrel at the wells. Its odor is disagreeable, and oil from which the naphtha and kerosene have been extracted would be preferable to apply in warm weather. When cold the heavy oil becomes too stiff to be applied without heating. This could be overcome by some form of spraying apparatus, using a jet of steam."

SCIENTIFIC UTILIZATION OF FARM REFUSE.

A FRENCH authority tells us that farmers are wasting their time in using barnyard refuse as a fertilizer; it would be much better, he says, to make use in other ways of the products of its decomposition. Says Emile Gautier, speaking on this subject in *Science pour Tous* (Paris, September 23):

"It is well known that the late George Ville, to whom French agriculture owes so much, was always an irreconcilable enemy of the use of manure as a fertilizer.

"To support this rather paradoxical attitude, he had a series of arguments that must have an effect on all thinking men.

"His thesis was very simple; he said:

"Manure is valuable only for its chemical constituents—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and lime. Now these, the only useful elements, exist in manure only in infinitesimal quantities, since in 100 parts of manure analysis finds on the average only 0.45 of nitrogen, 0.13 of phosphoric acid, 0.49 of potash, and 0.55 of lime—altogether about 1.62 per cent. The rest, or about seven eighths of the whole, consists of water, of unassimilable woody fiber, and of mineral matter such as silica, iron, chlorine, sulfur, etc., of which the soil has always an ample supply.

"All this is so much dead weight that serves only to get in the way, to increase the price of transportation, and to retard the effect of the active constituents. It would be far better to employ only the chemical ingredients proper, whose least molecules have their value and their action, and a handful of which represents effectively the vegetative force of a ton of manure."

"There is no answer to make to this logical statement, which, nevertheless, for non-scientific reasons, can make no headway against the tradition of ages.

"George Ville might have added that even the small percentage that is of use is continually wasting. Manure is continually fermenting, and sending out numerous gases, among others ammonia formed at the expense of the nitrogen, since it is a combination of this gas with hydrogen. Here, of course, richness is lost.

"Dr. Albert Calmette, director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, has devised a method of using these gases. To this end, he advises covering the manure with a bell-shaped cover furnished with a tube that ends in a receiver filled with acidulated water. Thus, instead of dispersing through the atmosphere, the ammonia engendered by the fermentation of the manure would be collected in liquid form, from which the ammoniacal salts could easily be recovered.

"But this is only the smallest and the least interesting side of the question. The fermentation produces not only ammonia, but also, in great quantities, carbonic acid, and divers gaseous hydrocarbons endowed with the precious property of burning in the open air with a bright flame.

"We may imagine what use Dr. Calmette, whose ingenuity is fertile in surprises, proposes to make of this fact. 'We have only,' he says, 'to furnish the receiver mentioned above with a good gasometer to have gas enough to light all the buildings of the farm.'

"In this way, what the manure does not furnish in the form of fertilizer, it will give in the form of light, in the shape of illuminating gas.

"Certain English establishments are now using, to run the engines connected with the city electric plant, no other combustibles than city refuse, burned in a special form of furnace. We now see that farm refuse may serve, at small expense, for illumination in the country.

"Nothing is lost! We have to do here with no negligible

quantity. If we may believe a specialist of authority, M. Artigala, who has just contributed to *Le Nord Horticole* a profound and statistical study of Dr. Calmette's original idea, French farmers might economize under this head the bagatelle of 266,000,000 francs [\$53,200,000] a year!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Plague of 1660 Still Dangerous.—Speaking of the persistence of the contagion of the plague microbe, which is causing so much anxiety in Austria and Germany, the journal *La Suisse*, Geneva, cites a characteristic case: "In 1660 the Dutch city of Haarlem was devastated by the plague. Whole families perished, among them a family by the name of Cloux, whose various members were buried in the Haarlem church. Thirty or forty years ago it was found that the masonry of the tomb was out of repair, and the vault was entirely rebuilt. The masons in charge of the work descended into the vault and remained there during more than a day. Now, altho more than two centuries had passed since the epidemic, all these workmen were attacked with the infectious bubo [characteristic glandular swelling] of the plague and had to undergo long treatment at the hospital. Nevertheless, there were no symptoms of the plague proper, and all recovered."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ARC-LAMPS AS TELEPHONES.—"This, altho well within the range of the possible, is as yet but little practised," say *L'Electricien*, Paris, as translated in *The Electrical Review*. "The flame of the arc-lamp is very sensitive and is affected by the feeble variations produced in a neighboring circuit traversed by an alternating current. If a microphone is inserted in this neighboring circuit, the arc will reproduce, with great fidelity, the different sounds and noises by which the microphone is affected. In the same way, a sound received by the arc will produce in its circuit a modification in the resistance and a variation in the current, effects which would affect a telephone. The arc-lamp can then be utilized with as much facility as a telephone-transmitter as a receiver. These results are very easily obtained, but it would be well to remember, when telephoning in this manner, to protect the eyes with smoked glasses."

DISCUSSING the antiquity of hospitals, *Medicine Moderne*, Baden, says: "We can not find anything in the classical writers of Greece that would point to the existence of hospitals. It is true that Hippocrates speaks about various forms of disease witnessed by him in the temple of Esculapius, but it is very difficult to infer from what he says that the temple was used like our hospitals. A short time ago excavations were made in Roman ruins near Zurich, where traces of fourteen little rooms were discovered, containing a great number of articles used by Roman physicians—nippers, pincers, miniature spoons, shovels, and jars that had contained some kinds of salve. This indicates that the place was a hospital, probably a temporary one. Archeologists infer, from the fact that among the numerous objects found were Roman coins of the Emperor Hadrian's time, that this hospital must have been prepared for the seventh and eighth legions, who had then been stationed in that vicinity."

THE disposal of sewage, where circumstances allow, by direct application to the ground as a fertilizer is advocated by *The Hospital*. It says: "A Chinaman, careless of esthetics, or perhaps differently minded about them, carries the stuff in a bucket and digs it straight into his bit of land. We, on the other hand, are swayed by sentiment; we like, at least, to appear clean; so we mix the stuff up with many times its bulk of water, and pour it into more or less leaky drains, and let it wander mile after mile rotting under ground till it reaches the suburbs, when, if the local government board has its way, we at last do just what the Chinaman did at first hand—we put it on the land, and with it we grow vegetables or grass, or whatever we can make to grow by help of such diluted stuff. No doubt, by this process the dwellers in the town are saved some annoyance to the senses, but the end is the same, and we but do by aid of many drain-pipes and other appliances what the Chinaman does with a simple pail."

A LOCOMOTIVE SEARCH-LIGHT.—"When a train is rounding a curve, the ordinary locomotive headlight is off the course, and is uselessly peering into the surroundings of the line. In order to remedy this, Mr. John S. Thurman, the mechanical engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railway," we are told in *Industries and Iron*, November 18, "has devised an attachment by means of which the light is maintained in line with the track. It is an electrical headlight having the motor and dynamo mounted together on a table, on the under side of which the turning mechanism is fixed. The light is mounted on a turn-table, which is rotated through the proper angle by a cable passing around pulleys and leading to the two piston rods of a 2½-inch double-acting air-cylinder. The motion of the piston is regulated by a valve in the cab, the air pressure being taken from the air-brake system. The headlight turns on inclines, so arranged that when the headlight travels up the incline it will have bearings on the two quarters on which it travels. The object of this is to return the headlight to its normal position automatically when the air is released. The device has been tried on three Western lines with every success. It is equally well adapted to headlights burning oil."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT WILL BE THE CHARACTER OF THE NEXT POPE?

AS Leo XIII. is almost ninety years of age and is evidently failing, the question of the election of a successor is quite naturally engaging the attention of the representatives of church and state, as the problem and possibilities involved are of international proportions. It is equally as natural that nowhere else does the matter assume such prominence as in Italy. It has been evident within recent years that many of the thinking classes in that country are tired of the struggle between the Vatican and the Quirinal, and have been hoping for peace at the hands of the next Pope. A representative of this class, the Deputy R. de Cesare, a noted *littérateur* and a conservative patriot, has recently published in the *Corriere de Napoli* a lengthy discussion on "The Coming Conclave," and has come to the conclusion that a *modus vivendi* can not be expected so long as the present type of radical advisers rule the Vatican. Cesare writes as follows:

Never in the history of the College of Cardinals have there been as many changes through death within the same period of time as in the last ten years. Nearly all of those who had been regarded as *papabili*, i.e., possible candidates as successors of the present Pope, as also the majority of that group who had been recognized as the "Pope-electors," i.e., as having the decisive voice in the election of a pope, have died. The changes under Leo have in this respect been greater than those under Pius IX. The latter reigned 32 years, and during that time lost 118 members of the college, while the former has in the last 20 years lost 123. Only two of the cardinals created by Pius are left, namely Oreglio, aged 70, and Parochi, aged 76. The former is Dean at Camerlengo of the Sacred College, and would, in case of a vacancy, exercise the most influence. This is unfortunate, as he is a representative of the group that is antagonistic to any agreement with Italy, save by a restoration of the *status quo* before 1870.

The coming conclave will consist almost entirely of new elements, just as it was at the death of Urban VIII., where there was not a single cardinal present who had attended an earlier conclave, and who knew how to conduct such an assembly. And just the best and most available candidates have been removed by death, the few who had not been spoiled by the last ten years of Leo's reign, the most disastrous in his pontificate. Those who are gone were the best because they subordinated political to religious interests. Dusmet and Olimondi were excellent bishops, as was also the mild-mannered Cardinal Battaglini, who for quite a while was regarded as the head of the party that sought to effect a compromise between the church and Italy.

As matters now stand, the political interests are paramount in the make-up and the doings of the Sacred College, and only in the case of a number of older members are the religious interests still in the foreground. All the new appointees have been selected with a view of the political bearings of such a selection. This was the case both in Italy and in other countries. Among the new men are a number of nuntii, and the rest are bishops who became noted through their determined defense of the ultramontane principles in their dioceses. Unless something like a miracle should happen, the new Pope will be an irreconcilable opponent of the present status in Italy and a firm protagonist of the political interests of the Vatican as against the political powers of all states. It would be more than a surprise if in our day the selection should result in the choice of a Ganganelli or a Mastai. Such unexpected selections are now scarcely within the range of possibilities.

When Pecci was selected, it was done by the diplomatists and the politicians in the hope that he would maintain friendly relations with the other powers, and in this way, by skill and diplomacy, regain what the Holy See had lost in 1870. Let it be remembered that at present there is not a single member in the college who, in view of the doubtful political complexion of Europe and of Italy in particular, and of the degenerate parliamentary system of the day, and of the fact that every monarchy is dependent for its existence on the votes of the majority and of the current radi-

calism of the hour, is willing to trust the present condition of affairs and believe them to be permanent, and who accordingly is willing to see any safety for the Holy See except in the reestablishment of its temporal power. The only member of the College of Cardinals who still believed in the possibility of a compromise between the church and the state as at present organized was the recently deceased Cardinal Gustav von Hohenlohe, the brother of the Chancellor of the German empire. But he stood alone in the college and was there regarded as a curiosity, and had no influence whatever, notwithstanding his high family connections. In his study he had, between the pictures of Bismarck and of Crispi, that of the young German Emperor, with the significant motto: *Cave, adsum!*

If the question is asked whether Leo has satisfied the hopes and the calculations of those who elected him, we must reply that he has surpassed the hopes, but has entirely disappointed the calculations. He will close his days without having persuaded the political powers, to whom he made many concessions, to aid him in the reestablishment of the temporal power of the Vatican. He has not even secured the city of Rome. Until recently he has repeatedly expressed the conviction that God would yet permit him to see the temporal power restored before his death; but in this he has been doomed to disappointment.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL THERE BE A CONFLICT BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM?

IN view of the fraternal relations that the visit of the Kaiser established between him, a recognized representative of Christianity, and the Sultan, the head of the Moslem peoples, special interest will attach to the address on "Christianity and Islam" recently delivered by Dr. Hartmann, a member of the famous Oriental Seminary faculty in Berlin and a leading authority on Eastern affairs. He discussed the relations actually existing between Christianity and Islam, and his views are anything but optimistic. They are, in substance, as follows:

Pan-Islamism is by no means a phantom or a dream. The number of adherents of Mohammedanism, according to reliable statistics, is about 260,000,000, and of Christianity 470,000,000. And even if it is true that in certain districts the Moslems have lost ground, in other places they have made most decided progress, especially in Central Africa, in Western Sudan, in Hither India, in China, and in the Malay Islands. The Madhistic influence has affected a vast number of peoples throughout Northern Africa; and the European protagonists of Mohammedanism, the empire of the Turks, have inaugurated movements on a grand scale to spread the teachings and tenets of their religion. The Sultan himself is under the absolute control of fanatical dervishes, and is filled with the ambition of establishing Moslem ideas everywhere. Immense sums go every year for missionary purposes to the Cape, to China, to Liverpool, to New York, altho a goodly portion of this money never leaves the "pious" hands to which it is entrusted. But the movement, which has its headquarters in the Yildiz-Kiosk, is by no means of insignificant proportions, and all the more so since the self-consciousness of the Moslems and their self-confidence have been materially increased through recent political events. In all corners of the earth Christianity and Mohammedanism are coming into collision, and the indications are that a struggle for the mastery is inevitable. The Moslems are burning with anxiety to see such a crisis and such a conflict; but Christianity does not seem to be in a condition to welcome the struggle, as, especially in Europe, it would be almost absolutely impossible to enthrone the masses for a religious contest to the same degree and extent in which this will be possible among the Mohammedan peoples.

A glance at the history of the spread of these two religions will show why this is the case. The kernel of original Christianity has in the course of time been covered with a shell of political and other interests, and around these externals it is often difficult to rediscover that which is genuine Christianity. In Mohammedanism there has not been such an historical transformation. The teachings of the prophet of Mecca have not been dimmed or

changed by later developments. The personality of Mohammed is a power among his adherents. The carnal character of his teachings is such as will inflame his followers to the wildest enthusiasm, especially the doctrines of paradise and of predestination. The original command, to demand of Christians and Jews three times that they should become converts, and in case of refusal to slay them, is not in its crassest form applied at present, but this is entirely owing to the force of circumstances. At any rate the peoples of Europe should never forget that the spread of Mohammedanism is a great danger to Christian civilization and culture, and that cooperation among themselves against the extension of its influence and power is one of the crying needs of the hour.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NEWLY DISCOVERED BIRTHPLACE OF BUDDHA.

M. SYLVAIN LEVY, a French *savant*, has recently made a pilgrimage to the newly discovered birthplace of Buddha, Kapilavastu, and writes a full account of it in the *Hansei Zasshi*, a monthly magazine published in Tokyo, Japan.

In the sixth century B.C. this Kapilavastu was the residence of the Sakya princes and of Buddha's father, as has been stated again and again in the sacred canon of the Buddhists. These Sakya princes were what would now be called Indian rajahs, and the father of Buddha was the head of the family. But tho the name of the capital, Kapilavastu, and the name of a large park belonging to it, Lumbini, were well known to all students of Buddhism, the real situation of that once famous town had hitherto baffled all attempts at identification.

Max Müller, writing in *Blackwood's* (December) of M. Levy's pilgrimage, regards the information that the Frenchman has brought back of considerable importance. M. Levy has not only confirmed what Major Waddell of the British army reported concerning his explorations at this place, but has revealed other interesting facts.

The only scholar, says Max Müller, who had fixed on the right locality of Kapilavastu, was Vivien de Saint Martin, who in his "Mémoire Analytique" appended to Stan. Julien's translation of the "Hiouentsang," placed it rightly between Gorakhpur and the mountains of Nepal. Stan. Julien's memoir dates from 1858, and would probably have received no attention but for the publication of the "Voyages des Pélerins Bouddhistes," that is, the description of the pilgrimages of the Chinese Buddhists to Kapilavastu in the seventh century. But even then the world would have known but little of Buddha's birthplace without the ingenuity of Surgeon-Major Waddell, who made a pilgrimage to Kapilavastu in 1893. Major Waddell said, in *The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* in 1896, that Kapilavastu would be found not very far from a pillar that a Nepalese officer had discovered in 1893 in the district of Nepal Terai.

The major recognized this pillar at once as one of those erected by King Asoka, the famous Buddhist sovereign who visited the spot in the third century B.C.

The four-line inscription on this pillar, published in *The Academy* of April 27, 1895, does not indicate the location of Kapilavastu. But Fahian, one of these Chinese Buddhist pilgrims, mentions this pillar as being very near Kapilavastu, that is about seven miles to the west. Major Waddell confirmed this statement by a passage from a Tibetan book in his possession and by means of the Spadi as well.

When the site of Kapilavastu was definitely located, it was easy to find the ruins of the ancient stupas, monasteries, villages, and towns all about the neighborhood. Another Asoka pillar was soon found by Dr. Fuhrer, and identified as that of Lumbini. The Lumbini was a well-known park, near Kapilavastu, famous in Buddhist tradition as the garden to which the queen retired when going to give birth to her first son, who was to become thereafter the founder of the Buddhist religion.

On this pillar Asoka inscribed the words: "Here the venerable was born." Dr. Fuhrer unearthed this with his spade. This same pillar is spoken of by the Chinese pilgrims, but they do not speak of the inscription, and this omission may be due to the probability that the lower part of the pillar, which contained the inscription, was buried at the time, as the Chinese account says the pillar was then broken in two.

According to the Divyavadana, the guide who undertook to show Asoka the spot where Buddha had sojourned was Upagupta. He began by conducting the king to the garden of Lumbini, and, extending his right hand, he said: "Here, O great king, was the venerable (Bhagavat) born, and here should be the first monument in honor of the Buddha."

Max Müller declares there can be no further grounds for doubt as to Buddha's birthplace after such testimony. At present the Terai of Nepal is the most inhospitable part of India. If the towns were not destroyed by warfare, floods from the river would have long since covered them with mud and *débris*. The professor does not, however, attach any great importance to the discovery. After all these stupas and pillars have been laid bare, what do they teach us, he asks, if the inscriptions are gone? Even if we saw on one of these pillars the inscription that Maga, the mother of Buddha, retired and, laying hold of a lofty asvalthathree, gave birth to the future Buddha, this will not help us to a proper understanding of Buddha's teachings, their antecedents in the past and their true objects for the future. It is the prince and his thoughts that we want to know and understand, and that we must learn from manuscripts. In the coming century, he thinks, we may expect a great Buddhist revival.

DR. GUNSAULUS AND HIS CREED.

THE recent call of Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus to the pastorate of the Plymouth (Congregational) Church, Chicago, and the letter in which he set forth the conditions on which he would accept the pastorate, especially telling what he should expect if he became pastor (see LITERARY DIGEST, December 17), are still the subject of discussion in the religious press. These papers, for the most part, do not question the doctrinal soundness of the position taken by Dr. Gunsaulus, tho some declare their purpose to suspend judgment until the "new creed" has had a practical trial. Not so, however, *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati). After quoting that part of Dr. Gunsaulus's address in which he says that "he would have Plymouth Church open a door large enough to admit a man as religiously great as Abraham Lincoln, however small he might be theologically," it says:

"A good many people, no doubt, are quite captivated by that style of talk. They think it indicative of great 'liberality'—'more religious and less theological' than the creeds of other churches, while, as a matter of truth, it is a narrowing of the 'gate,' and, if put into practise strictly, it would shut out many whom the Lord Jesus has accepted, and whom other and more evangelical churches feel constrained to admit to their membership.

"If Dr. Gunsaulus means what he says, he would shut out all thieves, adulterers, fornicators, liars, sneaks, and rascals, generally. He would come down to only honest, pure-minded, self-controlled, circumspect men and women, who commend themselves because of their good behavior, proven by years of practise. He would have a church 'broad' enough to take in such men as Abraham Lincoln, the most faultless American in public life. But as a matter of fact such a church made up of such men as Abraham Lincoln would be a very small church, and would be narrow instead of broad. The Unitarian churches of New England profess to have a broad standard of membership, but they are very small churches; and churches conducted on that plan must always be small. If, however, they lived up to their profession, and admitted only such as bear the stamp which they profess to require, they would be still smaller.

"On the other hand, what are known as evangelical churches are much broader than are those of the Gunsaulus type. All they require of one seeking admittance is evidence that he has passed from death to life, that he has felt the power of the Holy Spirit in his soul, and has been made a new creature in Christ Jesus. They ask for no system of theology, no formal creed, except the one article, 'I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope for salvation in Him.' In an experience of several decades, this writer has never known a candidate for church-membership (unless coming from some other denomination) to be tested by any formal creed, or examined for any other purpose than to gain assurance of faith in Christ."

The Northern Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., Syracuse) approaches the subject from another point of view. It sees in the tests of church-membership laid down in Dr. Gunsaulus's address an illustration of the modern tendency to dispense with creed and theological statement. It proceeds to say:

"The disposition here noted is referable in part to the desire to employ in benevolent church work all persons whose sympathies are religious or at least charitable; but in the main it proceeds from failure to appreciate the importance of creeds and to understand their nature. Many appear not to know that religion is designed for the intelligence as well as the heart and the will, and that conversion embraces conversion of the intellect. A religion that did not appeal to the mind of man, as well as his other powers, would ill command his respect. God, the object of worship, is a mind; so Revelation necessarily contains an element addressed to the intellect. Man, by the very necessity of his nature, having received a message from heaven, translates it into scientific expressions, such as articles of belief and dogmatic theologies. The opposers of the theological statement are fond of saying that they advocate a religion of the heart; and no doubt religion is especially a matter of the heart. But, when it becomes solely a thing of feeling, unsupported by definite beliefs, it is soon dissipated and gone. Nothing is more uncertain than mere feeling, nothing more deceitful. Having no guiding principle, it wastes itself in useless effort or attaches itself to wild and dangerous opinion. What is more common than the acceptance of erratic or irreligious beliefs by those who have laid aside Christian faith?"

PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW YORK.

BASING its argument, in part, upon the fact that six of the largest and strongest Presbyterian churches in New York city are at present without pastors, the *New York Sun* (December 18) declares that Presbyterianism is losing ground in the metropolis. It says that "there is now no Presbyterian church in New York which sustains the denomination at the high level it reached in the days of Dr. Gardner Spring, Dr. Thomas H. Skinner, and Dr. James W. Alexander." It proceeds from this to declare that that denomination has been falling behind in wealth, in social prestige, and in intellectual leadership. Its members of the younger generation have become dissatisfied with the "restraints of the somewhat ascetic Presbyterians," and the teachings of Calvinism, and have gone into other communions where more liberty of thought and action is permitted. From this *The Sun* goes on to say:

"This exodus from Presbyterianism has been easier because the old strength of conviction which bound men to it has lost force, and in place of it even Presbyterian ministers themselves have substituted the mere preferences of varying taste. Dr. Shields, for instance, has just gone over to the Episcopal church after fifty years' experience in the Presbyterian ministry, simply to be more comfortable in his surroundings. Apparently he has lost all interest in Presbyterian doctrine and regards it of no essential importance. Dr. Briggs preceded him in the journey, apparently because he had lost faith in the infallibility of the Bible; but as he had become habituated to church association he was not willing to be left out in the cold of churchless agnosticism. The Westminster Confession, once the actual and still the nominal Presbyterian standard of faith, is shoved aside by the present generation, both ministers and laymen, as out of date,

and instead of the robust doctrine once preached in Presbyterian churches, vague generalization and pretty religious sentiment have come in. The intellectual decline of the Presbyterian pulpit has been as marked as its theological decadence. In old days earnest religious revivals stirred the hearts of the churches and recruited their strength, but they are no more. Everything savoring of religious enthusiasm has come to be looked upon as indicative of weakness and bad manners, and as the exhibition of a deficiency in polite self-control.

"Under such circumstances there can be no mystery about the cause of the decaying power of the Presbyterian church in New York. It is simply a decline of faith."

The *New York Tribune* has also devoted some space to presenting this gloomy view of the situation, and various religious papers throughout the country have commented upon, without questioning, the facts as given in the *New York* dailies. The *Philadelphia Presbyterian* (January 4), however, questions not only the inferences drawn by *The Sun* and *Tribune*, but the accuracy of their facts. It says:

"There are those, both in the religious and in the secular press, who are just now trying to make capital of what they regard as the effect of Presbyterian illiberalism and of Episcopal liberality. They are sending broadcast editorials, squibs, and conversations about the decay of Presbyterianism in New York and the advance of Episcopalism in the same city. The most of those engaged in this sort of business were upholders of, or sympathizers with, Briggsism, and took delight in depreciating and denouncing those who recognized its dangerous tendencies and sought to counteract them. The recent admission of three prominent Presbyterian ministers into the Episcopal fold has given rise to considerable talk about the inexpediency and unwisdom of driving out able men from our denomination and about the larger freedom enjoyed in one of the most sectarian and proscribing bodies in the land. This kind of criticism is sometimes provoking, but it can not be helped, and must be both patiently and philosophically endured. Still, it would be better for those who indulge in it to be surer of their ground than they are.

"It is not to be denied that in some respects New York Presbyterianism has suffered by the Briggs controversy and that some of our churches there are not as prosperous as they were; but it is also true that other influences have been at work in causing some of them to be without pastors, or to be in a languishing condition. Some of them are down-town organizations and have to contend with the advance of business and the fluctuations of population, as well with the competition of contiguous churches.

"But while making all due allowance for the bad feeling engendered by the troublesome questions with which the presbytery of New York has had to deal, for the number of the dissatisfied who have withdrawn to other communions, and for the local conditions of the respective churches, facts show that instead of dying out Presbyterianism in that great commercial center, has made decided gains during the past year. It makes all the difference imaginable between generalizing from limited data and forming conclusions upon the basis of authentic and carefully gathered statistics. It is easy for an editor to sit in his cozy chair and give out the following summary of the situation: 'There are at least six prominent Presbyterian churches in New York city without pastors; there has been no growth of the church there for some time, no church extensions, no social settlements, nothing to indicate that the Presbyterian church is alive.' He may bolster up his position with this statement of 'one Presbyterian elder' who says: 'The Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics are branching out; everybody is except us. We are closing up our churches.' With such a text it is not hard to add, in an inferential way, 'that the recent doctrinal strife within the church appears to have taken the life out of it. Do the same conditions apply to other parts of the country? Is the trouble local only in New York or has the doctrinal controversy hoodooed Presbyterian efforts in all parts of the country?'

"But when probed to the bottom it is found that the facts do not warrant either the text or the inference. *The Herald and Presbyter*, which has been carefully looking into the matter, says: 'The records show that not a single Presbyterian church in New York closed up last year, or the year before. There was one consolidation, but a new church kept up the number.' This is

reassuring, but it is still more satisfactory to learn that 'the membership of the New York churches increased from 24,461 in 1887 to 25,321 in 1898. Comparison of statistics shows that so far from being on the decline, while other churches are advancing, it is actually making far greater progress than some of the denominations named. The net gain of the Methodist churches of New York City last year is given at 241, that of the Baptist churches at 216, and that of the Presbyterian churches at 860."

Kissing the Bible.—Vigorous objection has been made from time to time in various quarters to the practise of requiring witnesses taking the oath in our courts of law to kiss the Bible as a part of the ceremony. It is objected to on religious grounds as detracting from the reverence due to the Bible; it is still more strongly opposed for sanitary reasons. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) reasons against the custom in the following:

"The custom of kissing the Bible in connection with the taking of oath in court has practically become obsolete in America. The custom has been abandoned almost imperceptibly, and chiefly, perhaps, as the result of the enforcement of sanitary laws for the prevention of the spread of disease. It seems, however, to be still continued in foreign countries. Occasionally a witness refuses to 'kiss the book,' but it is rare, if, indeed, there has been more than one occasion when this method of administering the oath has been denounced from the bench. Such denunciation, however, took place recently in one of the English courts. A witness insisted upon not being sworn in that fashion, and for his encouragement the magistrate, who was also a physician, said: 'That book has been kissed this morning by all sorts and conditions of men—some with dirty faces, others with sores on their faces and lips—and I am delighted that one person, at any rate, has had the common sense to stand out for the sanitary oath.' He added: 'I would rather be vaccinated many a time over than kiss that book. The habit of kissing the book is one of the most fruitful sources of infection.'

"The custom of kissing the Bible grew up during the Middle Ages, and was designed to increase the impressiveness of the oath taken by a witness. . . . The significance of the kiss of a president or sovereign has not, so far as the public was concerned, been in the mere act of kissing the book, but has depended upon the particular passage which their lips are supposed to have touched, and it has usually been so arranged that the passage shall be such as to create a favorable impression upon the public mind. . . .

"The time has come also in the history of the world when, for both sentimental and sanitary reasons, the practise of kissing the Bible should be abolished. It certainly adds nothing to the practical value of the oath, as those who have no regard for their word would have no regard for their oath even when accompanied by this solemn act, which has become a mere formality."

The Mormon Church in Politics.—From the *Deseret Evening News* (January 7), the official organ of the Mormon church, we quote the following:

"If a 'Mormon' elder uses the right of franchise and the right of free speech, in support of a public measure or a nominee for public office, the cry is raised at once that 'the Mormon church is dominant in politics' and that 'the church regulates the State in Utah.' But when ministers and dignitaries of any number of denominational churches unite for the purpose of overawing United States Senators and Representatives and of dictating the course of Congress, no objection is offered by the anti-Mormon agitators.

"Why? Have the various sectarian preachers a monopoly of the 'church-and-state' business? Is it life and salvation for a Presbyterian or Methodist bishop to instruct Congress as to its duties, and death and condemnation for a 'Mormon' elder to advocate the cause of a candidate for election to that body? Is it proper for 'Christian' conclaves to instruct legislators what to do, and improper for 'Mormon' ministers to exercise the privileges of citizenship? If so, why?

"The statements that are being made by preachers in the East and published in some of the wild-cat papers, that the 'Mormon' church is endeavoring to regulate political affairs in this State, are entirely without foundation in fact. Nor is it true that the leaders of the church have taken a prominent part in recent politics. If any prominent 'Mormon' has said or done anything in this direction he has simply exercised his rights as an American citizen, and voted for and supported men whom he thinks best suited for the positions to be filled. And that right has been used as much in favor of Gentiles as of Mormon candidates for public office. What is there wrong in that? And why does anybody with common sense raise an objection?"

The Daily Tribune (Salt Lake City, January 8) comments to the effect that "the right of any man or class of people to petition Congress is an inherent principle of free government," and a Mormon elder has neither more nor less right than any one else to urge the election of a friend to office.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE semi-centennial of the entrance of Methodism into Europe as an evangelizing agency will be observed next year.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge received last year the largest income of any one year during the present century, about \$290,000.

THE Methodist church in Canada is inaugurating a fire-insurance business to take risks only on churches and parsonages. The profits will go to the fund for superannuated ministers.

THE total resources of the Catholic University of America, at Washington, were shown by the treasurer's report at the last meeting of the trustees to amount to \$1,809,725. This sum was accumulated in ten years.

The Herald and Presbyter says: "Within our recollection fifteen Presbyterian papers have started and, after running from one to ten years, have failed. Some of them failed several times. The capital of one set of men being exhausted, another set would be found to take their places."

The American Hebrew, New York, has begun the publication of a new department, "Zion and Zionism." It will be edited by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, the secretary of the Federation of Zionists, at the request of that organization, and hence is "to be considered as the official utterance of American Zionism."

The Independent says that church lotteries have not yet disappeared from New Zealand. "Under the Lotteries act of that colony it is said that last year sixty-seven lottery permissions were granted to religious denominations, of which twenty-four were to the Anglican body, thirty to Catholic churches, two to Presbyterian, one to Jewish, and ten to various other bodies."

THE Egyptian Exploration Fund has published some of the documents discovered some time ago in Egypt by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt. The explorations were made in the ruins of Oxyrhynchus—first in the cemetery and then in the dust heaps of the city. There, fragments of torn or disused manuscripts were found in rich abundance, belonging to periods as widely separated as 2300 B.C. and the eighth century of the present era.

A CHICAGO clergyman recently issued one thousand letters to as many representative men, asking why so many men are absent from church. Among the replies such reasons were given as these: "I can worship alone." "Can be better entertained elsewhere." "No confidence in the churches." "I do not need the church, and I guess it does not need me." "The church is a hospital and I am not sick." "Indifference." "Lack of religious feeling."

FROM an article in the November issue of *The Baptist Missionary Magazine* the following facts are taken: "Methodist converts in general cost \$42.08 apiece during the past year and the Baptist \$47.52, the proportion being kept in the main through the eight years under review. The Methodist Episcopal church, however, paid only \$24 for its converts, and the Methodist Episcopal church South \$88. The Northern Baptists expended on their converts \$42.27 each, and the Southern Baptists \$146.32. Only two years before, however (1895), each convert cost the Southern Baptists \$4,540. The Congregationalist converts cost \$176 each, and the Presbyterian averaged \$232; the Northern Church paying \$297, the Southern \$280, the United \$76, and the Cumberland \$445."

SOME of the details of the great project of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church to raise \$20,000,000 as a thank-offering for the blessings of twenty centuries of Christianity are as follows: The proposed sum shall be in addition to the regular contributions of Methodists and shall be given between January 1, 1899, and January 1, 1901. Ten million dollars of the offering shall be applied to Methodist universities, theological seminaries, colleges, and other schools, and \$10,000,000 for Methodist hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, and other charitable institutions of the church, and for the payment of debts on church properties. Givers may specify to what their offerings are to go. Unspecified offerings shall be held for appropriation and distribution by the General Conference of 1900. In order to secure the largest results, boards of trustees of educational institutions, directors of charitable societies, and officers of local churches are recommended immediately to set on foot organized action in such manner as they may deem most effective.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

LOSSES AND GAINS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FROM A POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW.

BRUNETIERE recently pointed out that the Catholic church flourishes in the United States because of its "Americanism," *i.e.*, because its members are Americans first, and because the state neither favors nor opposes the church. *The Irish Catholic*, London, thinks that this is what the church needs for extending its power. If the church is left to shift for itself, men like Bishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, are able to use their talents as managers. The Vatican is not yet ready to admit that men may be patriots and yet be good Catholics; but the hierarchy can not prevent such movements in countries outside Italy. "There is no doubt," says the Paris *Journal des Débats*, "that the spirit of the age manifests itself on the other side of the Rhine. A movement for reform, for independence analogous to that enjoyed by the Americans, is making itself felt among the German Catholics." This is not at all to the liking of the *Voce della Verità*, Cardinal Rampolla's organ, which declares that the German Catholics must first of all obey the Pope, and, if the Pope demands it, range themselves, as in ages past, under the banner of whatever nation His Holiness may see fit to choose. But the Catholic members of the Reichstag have refused to obey. Their leader, Dr. Lieber, says:

"An Italian paper demands that Herr Fritzen should apologize to the Catholic world for asserting that German Catholics have a right to place themselves under the protection of their own Government, even in the East. I can truthfully declare that what my friend Fritzen has said is altogether in accordance with the views of his party. The *Voce della Verità* is in this case anything but the 'Voice of Truth,' and Fritzen need not apologize. We German Catholics do not intend to stand a kind of treatment which neither French nor Italian, Irish nor American Catholics would put up with. We are Germans as well as Catholics, and as Germans we hope at last to be treated in our own country."

The *Voce della Verità* now threatens excommunication, but without effect. The Germans in Austria, whom the church wishes to place under the more faithful Slavs, are equally restive. They threaten to become Protestant, or at least Old Catholic, *en masse*. But the *Univers*, a French Catholic paper, denies that the Germans are good Catholics, "else they would obey when ordered to place themselves under the protection of France." "If the French attempt to enforce their claims in the East, they will get a reception they would hardly forget," says the good Catholic *Germania*, Berlin. Everywhere the attitude adopted by Cardinal Rampolla creates surprise. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"Considering the tone in which the controversy is carried on, there is no telling how it will end. The Pope, it is said, is extremely annoyed, and has ordered the Vatican organs to desist. Whether he will be obeyed, especially by the French, remains to be seen. However, the whole affair is certainly a success for the policy of William II. The *Kulturkampf* may be said to be at an end. The German Catholics are to-day more German than the followers of Bismarck! William II. will come to the conclusion that it is a good thing to do a little traveling. Traveling not only improves a youthful mind, it has also its political advantages."

The *Tribuna*, Rome, one of the most anti-clerical papers in Italy, naturally sides with the Germans. France as a whole is far from accepting the "gift" of the Vatican. The French Government declares that it does not claim a protectorate over the German Catholics in the East. "The Vatican is, therefore, more French than France," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*.

In Italy a similar movement is disturbing the Catholics. A

writer in the *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, signing himself "Catholic," expresses himself to the following effect:

The church is losing continually by its unqualified opposition to the state. As is well known, the Pope has forbidden Catholics to vote, as this would signify an acceptance of the *status quo* in Italy, while yet the church refuses to recognize a united Italy, and demands restitution of temporal power to its head. But altho the Catholics know that they are thereby committing a sin, they *do* vote, especially in Central Italy. Now, as these voters have to exercise their rights of citizenship by stealth, they can not support openly the best candidates, moderate men, who would be least likely to injure the interests of the church. The result is that the Government, not the church, is the gainer. Were the church to change its tactics, the Catholic party could be formed, as in Germany.

At the same ratio at which the church loses in Italy by antagonizing the Government, the Government in France loses by harassing the church. We quote from the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, a paper which is anything but favorably inclined toward Catholicism, but which stands unsurpassed in international journalism for fairness and cool judgment. It says:

"It is to be hoped, in the interest of both civilization and Christianity, that France and Italy will learn how injurious is the struggle between church and state. Bismarck was beaten in his battle with the church. Surely no friend of civilization regrets this fact. France suffers much because she accepted the dictum of Gambetta, '*le clericalisme, voilà l'ennemi*.' Sincere Catholics were kept out of all important positions in France, excepting the army. Naturally the Jesuit schools did everything in their power to train their pupils as cadets and get them to pass the examinations. Nothing seems more unjust to us than the attacks to which the Catholics are subjected for this. It reminds us of the old doggerel:

'Jack's a bad, bold, wicked man,
Who hits back as hard as he can.'

... Half measures will not avail. Their own history should teach the French that, if they would rid their country of people who differ from the majority, they must destroy them, drive them out—and so enrich neighboring countries. The Catholic church remains a power in France, the persecution to which it has been subjected has made the republic unpopular, and a *coup d'état* is to-day possible, even easy to accomplish, if only the right man comes forward."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS.

ALTHO nearly all branches of German industry have been compelled to abandon part of the American market on account of our protective tariff, the Germans do not complain, except with regard to their sugar, which is taxed here because the Germans pay their sugar-producers a bounty openly, while the French, who pay much more, veil it. Many Germans, however, think it best to enter into negotiations with countries like Argentina and Brazil for an adequate supply of grain and cotton, as the American trade is anything but profitable of late. This, it is thought, will enable Germany to drop American trade unless we are willing to take her industrial produce for our raw articles. The German farmer sides with the American manufacturer.

The *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin, says, in effect:

The American consulate-general in Berlin publishes statistics showing that our exports to the United States amounted to \$11,200,000 during the third quarter of 1898, as against \$7,300,000 in 1897. What the report does *not* say is that our exports to the United States during the corresponding months in 1896 were valued at \$16,500,000. Nor would our exports have been as large as they were in 1898 if the war had not created a demand for certain specialties. The fact is, the Dingley tariff has changed the balance of trade very much against us. The Americans themselves show that they received from us in 1897 goods to the value of \$111,200,000, sending us produce to the value of \$125,200,000. In 1898 we sold them only \$69,700,000 worth, and bought \$155,-

000,000. There is no reciprocity between the two countries, and we must look for better connections.

There is, however, as yet no intention to raise a similar barrier against American goods as that which our tariff forms to German produce—not even against American pork and beef. The only innovation is that the American exporter who does not carefully conform to the sanitary regulations of the German empire will find it difficult to do business there. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"In reality the conscientious exporter will benefit. The meat will be inspected at the place of landing, but a second inspection will be dispensed with. As a matter of course *all* foreign meat will be subject to the same inspection. With regard to canned meats it is plain that not every can could be inspected. The officials must choose samples at random, and reject an entire consignment if the sample is unfit for food. The question is whether the importer is to receive some kind of recompense. Some people advise absolute prohibition of canned meats, but this measure will not be taken."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AFTER FASHODA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, talking to the president and the two vice-presidents of the Reichstag, expressed his fear that the Fashoda incident may yet lead to war. The truth is, the French are still very sore about the matter, and, as Great Britain seems to be unwilling to conciliate them, a sudden outbreak of war is considered possible by all European publications. The *Journal des Débats* declares that it is Great Britain that administers "pin-pricks," and the proud Parisians, who until 1870 regarded their city as the metropolis of the world, complain that the British people to-day claim an equal superiority over everybody else. The *Temps*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

We all know how the English regard the world. Their own island is to them a kind of Olympic mountain, from which they dictate laws to the rest of the world. They see nothing but the ridiculous in the idea that their empire could be vulnerable. The Germans they hate for their military discipline. The Russians are despised as "uncivilized." France they regard as a fairly civilized country; but France is ambitious. How dare she to compete with England as a colonial power! She must be punished for her presumption. The only way to bring the English to their senses is for us to increase our navy and our coast defenses. If Great Britain finds that it will cost her dear to attack us, she will become somewhat less arrogant.

Similar remarks are to be found even in the French magazines. Francis Charmes, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, points out that the language of British statesmen was never so bold as now, since they believe themselves equal on the seas to France and Russia combined. In the *Correspondant* Louis Joubert writes:

"It is evident that the Russian alliance is worth nothing to us either against Germany or against Britain. . . . The Fashoda incident has taught us an important lesson. We have so far assumed an attitude of armed peace toward Germany. Can we risk a perpetual colonial conflict with England, against whom we are practically helpless without the help of Germany? We must make up our mind what to do ere England and Germany combine against us."

In the *Autorité*, Cassaignac declares that war between France and England can not well be prevented. Drumont, editor of the *Liberté*, thinks Great Britain will not rest until she has crushed France. Rochefort says that the French may just as well fight now as at any other time, as the English absolutely refuse to live in peace. Lanessau, in the *Rappel*, expresses his conviction that there is a secret understanding between England and Russia, as well as between Germany and England. The *Matin* publishes a lengthy conversation between its London correspondent and

Lord Ampthill, in which Great Britain's future is mapped out to the following effect:

Great Britain possesses three kinds of colonies: (1) Crown colonies, under the immediate sway of the British Government; (2) autonomous colonies, whose internal affairs are not interfered with by England; and (3) company territories. Until a quarter of a century ago, little was needed to defend these possessions; Great Britain was practically without a rival as a colonial power. Since then, altho Great Britain is still an easy first, other nations have begun to follow her example. Now, this is not to the taste of the British people, who wish to extend their empire to the utmost possible limits. Hence the "imperialistic" movement. But as this movement entails an increase of armaments, the imperialists endeavor to prevail upon the colonies to contribute toward this expense. Warned by the example of the United States, moral suasion only will be made use of. When the colonies have been convinced that it will pay them to assist the mother-country in ruling the world, then Anglo-Saxon predominance will be assured.

It can not be denied that many British newspapers are willing to challenge the whole world for the possession of Africa. Thus the existence of the Kongo state and the German colonies is ignored in the following from *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh:

"The fairway and approaches of the Nile have been cleared from sea to source; and there is evidence that the Government is not falling into the error of its predecessors, but is taking timely measures for securing our hold on Central Africa in regions further south. The military force for the control and defense of British East Africa and British Nyassaland is to be strengthened, and the work of policing and keeping order in the great territory known as Northern Rhodesia, lying north of the Zambesi and within the scope of the charter, is being taken over by the imperial authority as part of the duties of the British Central African Protectorate. One by one, and sometimes two or three at a time, the British links between Cairo and the Cape are being closed up."

On the other hand, *The Saturday Review*, not at all a "little Engländer," admits that even Great Britain could go too far in her demands, and advocates a commission to settle the "spheres of interest" of the different powers. It adds:

"We are aware that by a certain school of politicians the proposal to appoint a delimitation commission will be sneered at as 'a graceful concession,' or more brutally denounced as truckling to France. With statesmen of this kidney we have no sympathy. We have never been able to understand how it is that gentlemen who in the dealings of private life are just and courteous, no sooner mount the platform or sink into the editorial chair than they become unreasoning bullies."

The Germans, whose help is so openly solicited by France, are not in a hurry to make war. "Their papers certainly leave no room for doubt on this point," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*; "just as Bismarck introduced the 'new,' i.e., outspoken diplomacy of which we hear so much, the German papers introduce open-hearted journalism." The following from the *Kölnische Zeitung* is certainly plain enough:

"'Help us against England!' is the gist of all this French wooing. And what are we to get for our help? We will be allowed to pay ourselves with whatever we can take from England. It is doubtful that such an arrangement suits our economical and political interests. What has been said of Austria also applies to Great Britain: 'If no such country existed, it would have to be invented.'"

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which can not be accused of over-great friendship for England, says:

"We refuse to count a reconciliation with France among political possibilities. France will never honestly renounce her claims to Alsace-Lorraine; we, on the other hand, will never acknowledge them. Moreover, history proves that we can not become the ally of France in Europe. The last three centuries prove it. We must always expect our neighbor to jump at our throat during an unguarded moment; we must always be ready for an attack."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* expresses itself to the following effect:

We know well enough that the English are willing to destroy the French fleet and rob France of her colonies if the opportunity to do so offers itself. But what could we do to prevent this? We would have to be strictly neutral. The most we could do would be to prevent, in conjunction with other powers, France from sharing the fate of Spain, as the balance of power would suffer if France were weakened too much. But we can not help them to obtain revenge for Fashoda. We know the French, know how quickly they change their mind. When the danger is past, their friendship for us is only too likely to vanish.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MR. STEAD AND THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL.

MR. W. T. STEAD, editor and proprietor of the London *Review of Reviews*, has visited the Czar, and the Czar has convinced him that his disarmament proposals are genuine. Mr. Stead is convinced that it will be England's fault if nothing comes of the approaching conference. He said at a meeting in St. James's Hall:

"On the Day of Judgment I would sooner take my chance side by side with the Russian diplomatists than side by side with my own countrymen. For Great Britain to accuse Russia of breaking promises is for the pot to call the kettle black. Throughout Europe the impression prevails that England—finding Russia on a peace tack and realizing that Russia's ally, France, is isolated—means to smash her neighbor when she has the chance."

In *The Review of Reviews* Mr. Stead writes:

"Amid all the confused cackle of the press over the Fashoda question the innocent public is apt to ignore the deciding factor of the whole question. . . . Even altho the French knew perfectly well that they could not successfully challenge our supremacy on the sea, they might have been unable to resist the temptation to resent the menaces with which they were treated, had it not been for the timely and decisive intervention of Russia. The Russian Government once more demonstrated both its common sense and its devotion to peace by giving the French unmistakably to understand that they ought not to precipitate a European war by refusing to evacuate Fashoda."

Most English papers say that Mr. Stead's agitation will not help the Czar much. A few Radicals, nevertheless, point out that, if the armies and navies of the world were left as they are now, England would be rather at an advantage. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"Twenty-four millions have been voted for the Russian navy, of which ten have already been spent. He [the Czar] offers to cancel the remaining fourteen, if some arrangement can be come to between the other naval powers for the cessation of shipbuild-

ing. Here is the idea in the solid-cash form which a practical people loves. In what respect is it not desirable or not practicable, if we choose to make it so? According to naval experts, we could wish nothing better than that the competition of naval armaments should stop at the present point. We are never likely to be stronger relatively than we are at present: we shall have to make great sacrifices, if the competition continues, to remain as strong. Why, then, should not we, of all nations in the world, give a generous backing to this proposal, which we ourselves inspired, which in no way threatens our position, and which, if it can be carried into practice, offers manifold advantages to ourselves, to Russia, and to all the world?"

The Speaker acknowledges that something may be done, but not by England, whose army is small and whose fleet is barely large enough to protect her coast. But Germany certainly could discard her costly and useless fleet and reduce her army. But the majority of English papers do not believe that anything will be done, and resent the idea of weakening England. *The Morning Post*, which acknowledges that France, Germany, and Russia are unduly taxed for armaments, expresses its conviction that, as the British navy has never been used for ignoble purposes, the world would lose much if it were weakened. The paper adds:

"If the British nation can maintain the character of its people for honest work, truthfulness, and fair dealing both in private and in public, that will be the best guaranty that its policy shall always be directed to worthy ends. In that case the British army and the British navy when used will be used in behalf of justice and right. The British navy in the days of our grandfathers contributed more than any other force toward the control or government of the world. It was a tremendous force used for the promotion of law and of right. We trust that in spite of congresses of well-meaning people, of peace-first-and-England-next enthusiasts, the nation will abide by its resolve to keep its navy strong and ready to fight in behalf of right."

The St. James's Gazette, too, believes that Great Britain would be untrue to her traditions if she were to lessen her armaments. It says:

"When it is possible to dismiss the force at Scotland-yard and leave the happy citizen to the tender mercies of the regenerated burglar, then London will no longer need her police. And Great Britain is the policeman of the universe, the Scotland-yard of nations; the truncheon in her hand is the strength of her armies and her fleets; her warrant is the last arbitrament of war; and till the world is better than Mr. Stead will ever make it, a stable peace depends on that arbitrament alone."

The Newcastle Chronicle says:

"Such sentimental stuff as Mr. Stead preaches may do very well for Sunday-schools and tabernacles, but the nations and governments of the world have not yet adopted a milk diet, nor do they show any sign of becoming converts to vegetarianism. If Britain means to retain and maintain that rule of the waves which has had such beneficent results wherever her flag has waved, she will do well to preserve the efficiency and superiority of those ships which are the modern counterparts of the famous 'hearts of oak' which have ever been to her people the best guaranty of peace and of liberty."

The French indulge in sarcasm over the attitude of the British press. "It's a pity that so influential a journal as the London *Times* should institute a formal crusade against Mr. Stead and disarmament," says the *Journal des Débats*, Paris. The Germans say that Stead has a weakness for interviews with persons in high places; the Czar has received him, hence he now loves the Czar as much as he hates the German Emperor. "Wasn't it nice of the great man to talk so civilly to a mere newspaper fellow?" says the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, and it adds:

"We wonder that Stead did not call the attention of the Czar to the fact that it is in his power to convince the world by deeds as well as words. No state is as powerful as Russia, and no power wishes to assail her. As Emperor William said the other day, Russia has the strongest army and an able ally. Why does not the Czar reduce his army one half, and why does he not ask



NOT SO — AS HE'S PAINTED!

MR. CHAMBERLAIN says that a long spoon is necessary when supping with the Russian Bear.

MR. STEAD says that "on the Day of Judgment, he would sooner take his chance side by side with the Russian diplomatists than side by side with his own countrymen."

—*The Westminster Gazette*, London.

France to do the same? Not only would he benefit his people, but the other powers would be forced to follow his lead. Talk is cheap. We quite agree with the Czar that 'something practical should be done.'—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COOPERATIVE STORES IN EUROPE.

THE end of the year is generally marked by the annual reports of the cooperative concerns in Europe, which have lately assumed gigantic proportions. Two systems are followed. In England, as in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, a few individuals combined in order to obtain at wholesale prices articles which were very expensive at retail. Such associations, generally formed among scantily paid government officials, gradually grew, and as they crowded the small shopkeeper out of existence, they are in part responsible for the modern department-store—in many cases a combination of sellers against a union of buyers. How enormous is the business done by the cooperative stores in England to-day is best shown by an article on civil-service shop-keeping, in *Chamber's Journal*, London, from which we take the following:

"Something less than forty years ago a handful of post-office clerks, of whom the writer was one, clubbed together for a chest of tea, and parceled it out among them. That simple transaction has grown into a business which last year amounted to nearly one and three-quarter millions sterling! . . . When the outside public were admitted, the London shopkeepers became restive, and to appease them the association was made to pay taxes, amounting to-day to over 2,000 pounds sterling. This either appeased the shopkeepers or convinced them of the uselessness of opposition, and they either reduced their prices or 'plowed with the enemy's heifer' by converting their businesses into 'stores.' . . . The association has had several imitators during the past thirty years, but its method of doing business has hardly been bettered, nor its success eclipsed in any way. There was a 'hive-off' comparatively early when the 'New Civil-Service Cooperation' set up close by in Queen Victoria Street, and appealed to much the same class of customers. Apparently there was room enough for both; at all events, the Supply Association has not suffered in any way from what is practically a next-door opposition. Later, the 'Civil Service Cooperative Society,' generally known as the 'Haymarket Stores,' was started, and has attained to considerable proportions. But the most formidable competitor of the association is the 'Army and Navy Cooperative Society,' generally known as the 'Army and Navy Stores,' in Victoria Street, Westminster. In this case the business is on a scale approaching, if it does not exceed, that of the Supply Association, and there may be said to be a very active competition between the two. Probably the Army and Navy and Haymarket stores have the larger number of 'carriage people' among their customers, and there is no more familiar sight than the block of vehicles in Victoria Street on fine afternoons. . . . The pioneers of the stores movement undoubtedly performed a great public service, the rapacity of the shopkeepers thirty years ago being almost beyond endurance. Most articles of every-day use were dear beyond all present-day conception, and drugs were prohibitively expensive. As for luxuries, they were not to be thought of in middle-class households, and certainly not in the households of civil servants. Unquestionably the standard of comfort in living has been raised by the extension of the cooperative principle, even in the modified form in which it is displayed in these civil-service societies."

In France and Germany the cooperative stores have mostly been originated by employers anxious to promote the welfare of their employees as well as to prevent discontent. The most remarkably successful of such institutions is probably that of the Krupp brothers in Essen, which supplies the Krupp employees with nearly everything at cost price, from a house to a needle. The German cooperative system is certainly cheaper, as no shareholders have to be paid, while, for instance, the above-named Civil-Service Association pays a very moderate profit to over five

thousand shareholders. How cheap the German cooperative concerns are to their beneficiaries is shown by the report of the Imperial Dockyard at Wilhelmshaven, from which we select the following:

Nearly all the employees belong to the Cooperative Society, whose liabilities are guaranteed by the dockyard authorities, and hence by the Government. The association charges:

Kindergarten, per pupil, 50 pfennings (12½ cents) per month. The establishment is open from eight to twelve and from two to four.

Normal College: free; with assistance to pupils thought worthy of a university training.

Libraries: free.

Canteen: Everything at lowest prices, except beer, of which one-fourth cent is collected per bottle for the library, etc. The authorities guarantee the quality of everything sold.

Baths: 25 cents per member for the season, 30 cents for his adult relatives, 28 cents for his children.

Hospital: 37½ cents a day to members per day, 28 cents to adults of their families, 26 cents for children.

Coals: the association obtains orders from all its members, orders accordingly at the pit, and distributes at cost price.

There is still a third class of cooperative stores, to be met chiefly in Germany, France, and Austria: those of the Socialists. These are worked somewhat similarly to the truck system as practised in such philanthropically inclined establishments as the Pullman Car Company. The Socialists, however, use the profits for political purposes, with the consent of the members of such associations. But their employees are paid much worse than the clerks in American truck stores, and worked much harder. The Socialist stores can hold their own only in districts where neither the English nor the German system has been established.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

In our issue of December 24, 1898, in an article entitled "Christian Science Abroad," we credited *The Humanitarian* (London) with an article by Jean Porter Rudd on "How to Think." *The Humanitarian* gave no hint that the article was not original with them; but the editor of *Mind* (New York) now points out the fact that this article appeared in his magazine in September, and says that its republication in *The Humanitarian*, without credit, was unauthorized.

THE IMPARCIAL, Madrid, speaking of the conquest of Puerto Rico, expresses itself to the following effect: Conscious of their helplessness, the people of the island sought to propitiate the invaders by welcoming them; but the result is not likely to encourage other communities to follow their example. In the cities and towns, the American soldiers behave like vandals; in the country nothing is done to replace the efficient administration which rendered the island one of the most prosperous in the West Indies. German and French business men living in Puerto Rico corroborate this statement.

AN amusing "international" incident recently stirred up the Spanish legation at Berlin. The French cook beat the German housemaid for damaging a cake before he took time to discover that the English chambermaid was the culprit. As the crime was committed on "foreign" soil, the police would have been unable to right the wrongs of the housemaid, had not the ambassador discharged the cook. Otherwise the German woman would have been compelled to submit in her own country to Spanish jurisdiction because the place where she received her beating is extraterritorial.

MANY Germans object to the term Anglo-Saxon for the race inhabiting the British Isles. *The Hamburger Nachrichten* says: "The people remained Celtic even after the fifth and sixth century, especially in the western parts of the island, altho the conquerors gradually imposed their language upon the conquered, as they did in Ireland. An investigation is needed to determine how much German or, as the English call it nowadays, Teuton blood is in them. The immigration can not have been so very important from the quantitative point of view. Even English men of learning recognize this. Beddoes suggests the term Anglo-Britains."

THERE is some danger that the present rising in India will cost as much to the Indian Government as the Chitral campaign, as the "Mad Mullah" still defies capture. The main point is to localize the insurrection, says the *St. James's Gazette*, and it adds: "A small army of some 6,000 troops, including two British battalions, with cavalry and artillery, is being rapidly concentrated at the Malakand Pass, and we may be tolerably confident that in a few days the dangerous movement will be entirely isolated and full precautions taken against its spreading into the neighboring valleys or to the inflammable country to the south of the Kaibar, where our troubles are only just over. The wiping out of the fakir himself will be a more lengthy job, but it will have to be done, and done thoroughly, if there is to be any peace on the Northwest frontier."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE "ROOF OF THE WORLD."

"A NEW era is approaching in the historical development of geographical discovery. The pioneers will soon have played their part; the white patches on the maps of the continents are gradually growing smaller; our knowledge of the physical conditions of the ocean is every year becoming more complete." The pioneer is giving way to the explorer, who searches with intelligent and persistent scrutiny the surface of the earth and all its restless life, forever finding new gaps to fill, new problems to solve. In the interior of Asia vast regions still invite the investigations of the well-equipped and intrepid explorer; such as the appalling expanse of the almost inaccessible desert of Gobi, the endless wastes in the highlands of Tibet, to this day as mysterious as the Polar regions. Even the charts of Africa can not now show a "white patch" of such extent as appears under the name of Tibet on our maps of Central Asia. In this respect the Polar regions alone are comparable with Tibet—that land whence the light of revelation streams out upon the world of Lamaism, even as its waters roll down to give life and nourishment to the regions round about. "I thought it better," says Sven Hedin, in his new book, "Through Asia," "to work those parts of Northern Tibet which were still *terra incognita*. Everywhere there, with the exception of the point where I should intersect the route of Bonvalot and Prince Henri of Orleans, I should be the first European pioneer, and every step would be an accession of geographical territory, every mountain, lake, and river a discovery."

And so this undaunted young Swede mapped his way "through Asia"—6,520 English miles—that is to say, nearly four and a half times the distance from London to Constantinople, two and a half times the distance from New York to San Francisco. "If to this be added more than 8,000 miles that I traveled by carriage or rail in parts of the continent, we get for the entire extent of my travels a grand total of 14,600 miles, or more than the distance from Pole to Pole."

Across the steppes, with the half-savage but good-humored Kirghiz, the steppes so grand and impressive, tho utterly monotonous and melancholy, his rude tarantass was always the center of a vast expanse, without boundary or horizon, so vast indeed that it seemed almost possible to discern the globular shape of the earth:

"In a country across which the stranger may travel for days and days without, so far as he can perceive, anything to vary its uniform flatness, and across which there is not the slightest indication of a road, the Kirghiz finds his way, even at night, with unerring certainty; he notices the places where the tufts of grass grow more thinly or more closely together than usual. He can discriminate the color of a horse on the horizon long before the stranger is even able to discover its presence; and he can tell whether a cart which, seen through a field-glass, appears a mere dot in the distance, is advancing or receding."

On the borderlands between East and West Turkestan the earth's crust is thrust upward into a lofty mountain-knot of gigantic dimensions, from which radiate some of the most stupendous ranges: eastward the Kwen-lun, southeastward the Himalayas, and between these the Kara-Korum range, stretching into Tibet. Toward the southwest are the Hindu-Kush mountains, according to several authorities the home of the first parents of the human race. The traditions of a dim antiquity declare that the four sacred rivers of Paradise had their springs in these sublime altitudes. The people of High Asia still revere the Pamirs, styling them the "Roof of the World," and regarding them as the coign of vantage from which the towering mountain-giants look abroad over the whole creation.

Shut in by mountain chains is the saline lake of Kara-Kul, a Kirghiz name meaning the Black Lake, with an area of about 140 square miles. Here the adventurous party were confronted by the mystery of the ice, and Sven Hedin's story of it is told in the spirit of Marco Polo:

"As we moved along, every step the horses took was accompanied by peculiar sounds. One moment there was a growling, like the bass notes of an organ; the next, it was as tho some one were thumping a big drum in the flat below; then came a crash, and then a splash as tho a big round stone had been flung into the lake. These sounds were accompanied by alternate whistlings and whinings, while now and again we seemed to hear submarine explosions afar off. At every loud report the horses twitched their ears and started, while the men glanced at one another with superstitious terror. The 'Sarts' believed that the sounds were made by big fishes knocking their heads against the ice. But the more intelligent Kirghiz instructed them that there were no fish in Kara-Kul. Then, when I asked them what was going on there, they answered with true Oriental phlegm, *Khoda billadi!* (God only knows). Anyway, if the faithless Lady Ran (the goddess of lakes in the old Scandinavian mythology) were hatching mischief against us, she strangely miscalculated her powers. The ice did not break; it would have borne the whole city of Stockholm."

And the great mountain of Mus-tagh-ata! Whenever the Kirghiz pass it, or when they first get sight of it in the course of a journey, they fall upon their knees and pray. It is the abode, they say, of threescore and ten holy ones, and the gigantic burial-ground of saints. There dwell the souls of Moses and Ali, the son-in-law and nephew of Mohammed. The Kirghiz sometimes call the mountain "Hazrett-i-Musa" (Holy Moses).

They tell of the ancient city of Janaidar, on the summit of Mus-tagh-ata—built in the days when peace and happiness reigned over all the world. In Janaidar, the fruit-trees still bear their luscious burden the whole year round; in Janaidar, the flowers never wither, and woman is ever young and beautiful.

Mus-tagh-ata towers to the height of 25,600 feet, and like a mighty bastion overlooks the wastes of Central Asia. It is the culminating point of a meridional chain that is worthy to rank with the stupendous ranges that converge upon the Roof of the World—the Himalayas, Kwen-lun, Kara-Korum, Hindu-Kush. "Many a time," says Sven Hedin, "have I gazed with wonder upon Mus-tagh-ata from afar off; many a month have I wandered on its ragged flanks."

Most impressive by moonlight was the "Father of the Ice," when it shone upon the great glacier defiles and the grandeur of its black perpendicular rocks, amid the dull cracking of new crevasses forming, or the crash of an avalanche. Then the forms of the yaks were thrown up in sharp relief against the white snow, their heads drooping low, silent as the stones they were bound to:

"Every now and then they ground their teeth against the fibrous pad of the upper jaw, or crunched the snow under their feet as they changed position. The three Kirghiz who could not be accommodated inside the yurt made a fire between the rocks; and when it died out, they crouched in a kneeling posture with their heads on the ground, wrapped in their fur coats and huddled together like bats in winter. . . . The architecture of nature was conceived here on a bold and masterful plan—the blue glacier, sunk between its black walls of rock, sheathed in mail of ice and snow. The dark crest in the southeast was alive with white-veiled figures gliding in a strange elf-dance across the surface of the glacier, away over the northern summit of the 'Father of the Ice Mountains.' . . . I seemed to see the white camel that brought the dervish down from Mus-tagh-ata; the forty horsemen who supported Khan Khoja against the Chinese host; the Blessed Ones of Janaidar, the city of bliss."

Four times, and still in vain, did Sven-Hedin essay the ascent of Mus-tagh-ata, before he bade farewell to that sovereign of the giants of the Pamirs—at once a corner-stone of the earth's loftiest mountain range, and the topmost pinnacle of the Roof of the

World; among the lights of Asia one of the brightest among the towering eminences of earth, one of the most sublime.

Sven-Hedin traversed the desert of Tak-a-Makau, and his story of that awful crawling tragedy of thirst and famine and despair and death is enough to make the bones of the reader rattle and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth. Some of them called the desert Dekken-dekka, because a thousand and one towns are said to be buried under its wastes of sand:

"Whence come these legends? Is it merely by accident that they fly from mouth to mouth in Khotan and Yarkand, Maral-bashi and Ak-su? Is it merely for the sake of making themselves interesting that the natives describe in detail the deserted houses, which they say they have seen, and where once there were great forests, the home of big game? These legends must have a foundation in facts."

The intrepid and romantic explorer was fascinated. He became blind to danger; he had fallen under the weird spell of the desert. Over there, on the verge of the horizon, were the rounded forms of the sand-dunes, and beyond them, in the sepulchral silence, stretched the unknown, the enchanted land, of whose existence not even the oldest records tell, the land he was going to be the first to tread.

At Yarkand the people believe that the traveler through the desert often hears voices calling him by name; he follows them, and he dies of thirst. So Marco Polo wrote of the Great Desert of Lop, "sometimes the spirits will call him by name, and thus shall a traveler oftentimes be led astray, so that he never finds his party."

Very soon the adventurous caravan passed from the last patch of hard clay soil into the sand; the last of the tamarisks, which still defied the visitation of death, was left behind. Not a blade, not a leaf, was to be seen—nothing but sand, sand, sand, fine yellow sand, seas of sand, mountains of sand. No bird flitted across the gray sky; no track of deer or gazelle wrote of life in the dust; even the last promontory of Masar-tagh had vanished.

When Islam Bai, the brave, the patient, the faithful Islam, cried *karga! karga!* and pointed to a raven circling round the caravan, there was joy in the hearts of all; that raven had not sought the depths of the desert for the pleasure of the thing. Khotan-daria must be close at hand. With compass in one hand and field-glass in the other, Sven-Hedin plodded eastward, for there ran the river of safety. The camp, the camels, were lost to sight behind the summits of the sand hills. His only companion was a solitary fly:

"Noon came, and I was near fainting with fatigue and thirst. I was dead beat. Then my friend, the fly, swung round to the other side of me, and buzzed a lively tune: 'Just a little farther. Drag yourself to the top of the next dune. Tramp off another thousand paces, before you give in. All the nearer to Khotan-daria; all the nearer to the flood of fresh water that rolls down to Lopnor, the dancing waves that sing the song of life and spring.' Then I dropped on the top of a dune, rolled over on my back, and pulled my white cap over my face."

Between two sand dunes lay a portion of the skeleton of a donkey, or, as the men insisted, a wild horse: only the leg bones, white as chalk, and so brittle that they crumbled to the touch. What was the creature doing in the desert? How long had its bones lain here? For thousands of years, perhaps.

They found clay mixed with sand, and it was moist. By the light of a couple of candle-ends stuck in the sandy sides, they dug for a well. The camels, impatient, stretched their long necks, and sniffed at the cool wet sand. Yolldash, the dog, squatted in it, with legs outstretched. Inch by inch the diggers burrowed; they *would* find water. Kasim, half-naked, looked wild and eerie. All at once he stopped digging, letting the spade drop from his hands. Then, with a groan, he fell to the ground. *Kurruk-kum!* the sand was dry, dry as tinder. And the last of

the tanks contained only water enough for one day. For three days the camels had not tasted a drop, nor did they get a drop more. Hedin writes:

"Going down the side of one of the dunes, my eye fell upon a small object resembling a root. I stooped to pick it up, when suddenly it darted away, and disappeared in a hole on the edge of the dune. It was a lizard, yellow, like the sand. How did the creature live? Did it eat nothing? Did it never want a drop of water to drink? . . . Yolldash (the dog) kept close to the tanks, in which he could hear the last few precious drops splashing against the sides, and whined and howled. Whenever we stopped, uncertain which way to turn, he yelped and sniffed at the tanks, and scratched in the sand, as if to remind us that we must dig a well."

Mohammed Shah reported that even at the beginning of the day's march the camels refused to move, and he had abandoned them to their fate. "I was to blame for the loss of the innocent lives. It was I who was answerable for every pang of pain, every moment of agony, which the men and the animals of my caravan suffered. It weighed upon my conscience like a nightmare."

Then came the hurricane and the sand-storm—*kara, buren*, the black storm. The going that day was fearful; they knew not which way to take. They must stick together, close, men and animals in a bunch. Nothing was to be heard but the strange whining and moaning of the sand. Perhaps it was this eerie sound that worked upon the imagination of Marco Polo, when he wrote, "Even in the daytime one hears these spirits talk. And sometimes you shall hear the sound of a variety of musical instruments, and still more commonly the sound of drums."

There were two tumblerfuls of water left in one of the pitchers. They had given to the camels all the bread they had. Islam Bai caught Yolldash, the guide, with his back to his comrades and the pitcher at his mouth. He had drunk half of what there was, leaving about one third of a pint for all the others:

"I dragged myself on, a few steps farther; then I fell again. I scrambled up, reeled on, and once more fell. I could no longer hear the bells of the camels. . . . With great difficulty, Islam helping me, I scrambled to the white camel's back, but he refused to rise. Mohammed Shah was delirious, laughing to himself, weeping, babbling, playing with the sand, letting it run between his fingers."

At last the horizon showed a black border. What joy! what joy! It was the forest that bordered the bank of Khotan-daria! Then they entered the thick, continuous woods:

"For weeks we had been dragging ourselves, dying by inches, through the valley of the shadows of death—and now! All around us, life and springtime, the singing of birds, the scent of the woods, green leaves of every tint, refreshing shade; and over there, among the hoary patriarchs of the forest, innumerable spoor of wild animals—tigers, wolves, deer, foxes, antelopes, gazelles, hares. The air was alive with flies and midges; beetles went whizzing past us, swift as arrows, their wings humming like the notes of an organ; and the morning songs of birds from every branch."

But the river—where was that? There was a thicket of bushes and reeds; a poplar, blown down by the wind, lay across a deep hole in the dry river-bed. A wild duck, startled by the approach of men, flew up and away. Sven-Hedin heard a splash, and then—he stood on the brink of a little pool of fresh cool water!

THE following illustrative anecdote about the late Puvis de Chavannes is from *The Contemporary Review*: "To himself he was only a decorative painter; of the poetical side of his work he pretended, apparently, to be unconscious. M. Vachon, in his excellent monograph, relates how Puvis de Chavannes answered a remark as to the pathos of his painting of 'The Prodigal Son.' He explained that he had been taking a holiday in the country at a farm. The farmer was a great hand at breeding pigs, and the artist spent several days following the animals about and sketching them. Wishing afterward to put a pictorial frame round the studies thus made, he painted 'The Prodigal Son,' thinking all the while not of pathos but of pigs."

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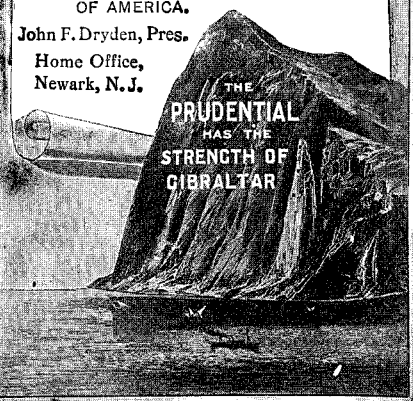
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The declared value of the total shipments of pens, fishhooks, and needles through the consulate of Birmingham, England, last year was \$525,019.38. Pen manufacture is the only one of these lines in which Americans have made any recent effort. Our inventors and manufacturers of automatic machinery, advises our consul, might come to the assistance of these industries, which we have almost entirely neglected.

A concession for a railroad to connect Seoul and Fusan, Korea, has been granted to a syndicate of Japanese capitalists. The road will be broad gage, and the distance is roughly estimated at 400 miles. The cost, it is said, will be some \$12,500,000, tho it is thought this will have to be doubled. The concession is for fifteen years, after which the Korean Government may buy it on appraisement. Work must be completed within ten years. Consul Allen says that he understands much of the equipment will be purchased in the United States.

A school for merchant marine, with a view to the training of young men in the theory and practise of navigation, has been established by imperial authority at Odessa, Russia. Mr. Thomas E. Heenan, United States consul at that place, calls the attention of the department at Washington to the knowledge of this institution, it being his opinion that it would be advantageous to our future commercial and merchant marine interests if similar institutions could be established throughout the United States.

Anticipating that in ten years' time we shall have the largest merchant fleet afloat, and furnish the world with food and manufactured goods, Mr. Heenan says "both patriotism and profit demand that these products be carried in American ships, and that these ships be manned and officered by competent Americans."

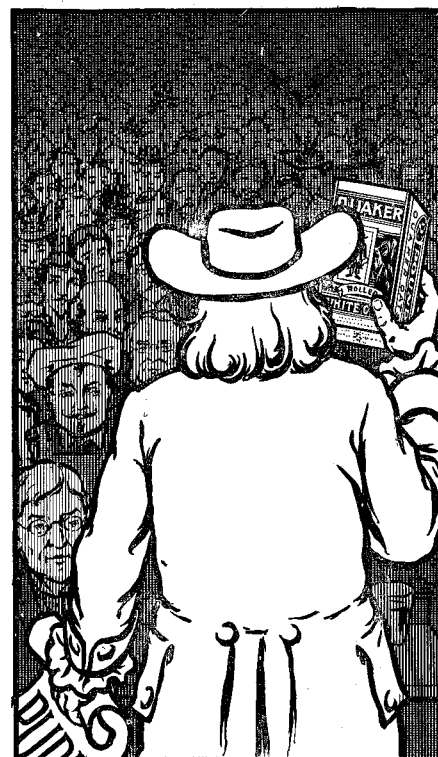
Altho Mr. Heenan has occupied the position of consul at Odessa for the past thirteen years, he says he has never seen an American ship in that harbor, and yet the official returns show that during the year 1897, 1,192 steamers and 34 sailing vessels, having an aggregate of 1,761,339 registered tons, entered the harbor, of which 663 steamers, having a tonnage of 1,050,028 tons, were British. "Under the circumstances," says Mr. Heenan, "it is not surprising that the Russian Government is now admitting ships for the Russian foreign and domestic trade free of duty, and is also establishing and endowing marine schools for its coming merchant-marine officers."

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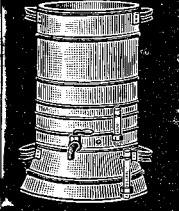
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Current Events.

Monday, January 9.

—Senator Hoar speaks against the policy of expansion.

—The legislative, executive, and judicial bill is passed with appropriation for the civil-service commission.

—A railroad collision occurs between two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley railroad near West Dunellen, N. J., resulting in the death of seventeen people.

Tuesday, January 10.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania dismisses the application for removal of the Quay case.

—Senator H. C. Lodge is nominated for reelection.

—John Kean is nominated for United States Senator from New Jersey.

—The Filipino committee in Hongkong breaks off relations with United States Consul Wildman.

—The name of Charlemagne Tower has been sent to the Senate, to be minister to Russia.

Wednesday, January 11.

—The Peace Treaty is favorably reported from the foreign relations committee.

—The House of Representatives passes the bill providing for a new code of criminal laws for Alaska, with a high-license amendment.

—Joseph H. Choate is nominated to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

—B. F. Fifield declines the appointment as United States Senator from Vermont: Judge Jonathan Ross is appointed.

—General Brooke appoints a number of Cubans to civil office.

—A. J. Beveridge is nominated to be United States Senator from Indiana.

Thursday, January 12.

—Commissary-General Eagan, before the War Investigating committee, violently attacks General Miles.

—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill is passed in the House.

—Republicans nominate Chauncey M. Depew for United States Senator from New York.

—It is reported that the rebels have sunk lighters at the entrance of Iloilo harbor.

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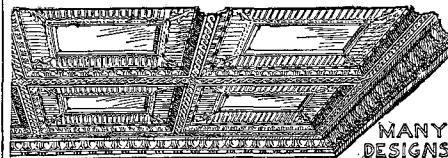
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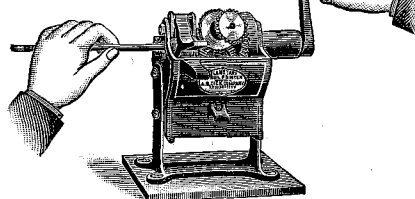
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—Despatches state that the **Turkish troops** won a victory over Arabian forces at Shan-el.
—An English court holds the steamer *Bourgoigne* responsible for the collision of July 4, in which she was sunk.

Friday, January 13.

—Representative **Nelson Dingley** dies in Washington of pneumonia.
—General **Eagan's** statement is returned to him by the War Department for revision.
—Spanish despatches from Manila state that American troops ordered to Iloilo have mutinied.
—Denials are made in Berlin that the German Government was lending aid to the **Filipinos**.
—Heavy loss of life and property by storms is reported in the **United Kingdom**.

Saturday, January 14.

—General Otis denies the alarming **Philippine reports**.
—Resolutions expressing sorrow for the death of **Representative Dingley** are adopted in both branches of Congress.
—**Senator Hoar** introduces a resolution declaring that the people of the **Philippines** of right ought to be **free and independent**.
—Two of **Aguinaldo's** cabinet arrive at San Francisco, en route to Washington.
—The President decides to create a **commission to investigate** conditions in the **Philippines**.

Sunday, January 15.

—Advices from **Iloilo** state that some of the native officials are willing to accept an **American protectorate**.
—It is announced that the French Court of Cassation has arranged to grant a safe conduct to Count Esterhazy, permitting him to visit Paris and testify in the **Dreyfus case**.
—A riot is nearly precipitated in **Havana** by the raising of a Spanish flag, the crowd being dispersed by **American troops**.

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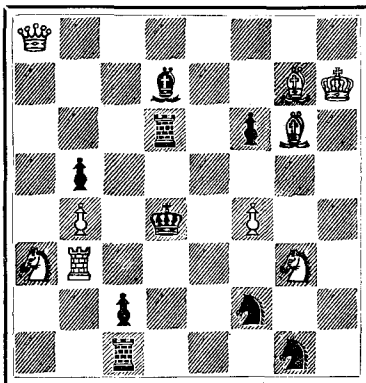
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 349.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

First Prize House Two-move Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

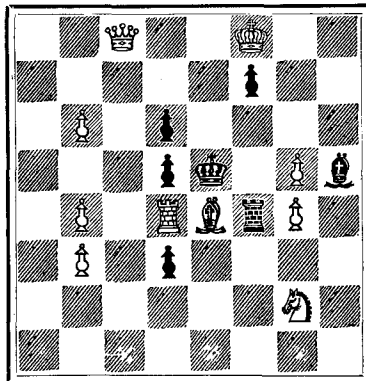
White mates in two moves.

Problem 350.

BY THE REV. J. J. JESPERSEN.

Tied for First and Second Prize, *Manchester Weekly Times* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 343.

Key-move, Q—Kt 2.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Iowa; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; R. H. Connerly, Austin, Tex.; L. J. R. H., Bay Ridge, N. Y.; J. R. Hile, West Superior, Wis.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; J. F. Port Perry, Ont.

Comments: "Very ingenious"—M. W. H.; "A clever commonplace"—I. W. B.; "This is charming"—R. M. C.; "An excellent 2-er"—F. H. F.; "A good prize-taker"—A. K.; "The beauty of this problem is that every mate is a different one"—C. D. S.; "The two-move problems in THE LITERARY DIGEST are the finest that I have seen"—J. F.

A. Knight sends solution of 339, 349, 341. A. J. Hamilton, Portland, Ore., got 341. Miss Maysell DeVaney, Thomas, Ore., ten years of age, was successful with 337, 339, 341. This little lady writes that she generally solves all the 2-movers that she gets time to try. We welcome her to our solvers' company.

J. F., and C. S. Page, Chicago, got 341.

The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

JANOWSKY WINS.

The thirteenth game was played on January 13, and the match was ended by Janowski's winning his seventh game. Showalter has not played up to his usual standard in this match, as he won only two games out of the thirteen. The score is: Janowski, 7; Showalter, 2; Draws, 4.

TENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKY.	SHOWALTER.	JANOWSKY.	SHOWALTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	23 P x B	P x P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	24 R x K B P	R-Kt sq (g)
3 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 3	25 K-R sq	P-Q R 4
4 Castles	Kt x P	26 Kt x K P	K-B sq
5 P-Q 4	Kt-Q 3 (a)	27 R-B 7	R-K sq (h)
6 P x P (b)	Kt x B	28 R-R 4	Kt-Q 2
7 P-Q R 4	P-Q 3	29 R x K R P	R-K 4
8 P-K 6 (c)	P x P	30 R-Q 4	Kt-B 4 (i)
9 P x Kt	Kt-Kt sq	31 Kt x Kt	Kt P x Kt
10 Kt-Kt 5	B-K 2	32 R-Q sq	P-R 5 (k)
11 Q-R 5 ch	P-K Kt 3	33 P-Kt 6	P x P
12 Q-R 6	B-B sq	34 R-K B sq	R-K sq
13 Q-R 3	Q-Q 2	35 R(Bsq)-B7	R-R 3
14 Kt-Q B 3	B-Kt 2	36 R-Q Kt 7 (l)	P-R 6 (m)
15 B-Q 2	P-K 4 (d)	37 R(R 7)-B7	K-Q sq
16 Kt-Q 5	Q x Q		ch
17 P x Q	K-Q 2 (e)	38 R-Q 7 ch	K-B sq
18 P-K B 4	P-K 5 (f)	39 R(Q 7)-B7	K-Q sq
19 B-B 3	B x B		ch
20 P x B	P-Kt 3	40 R-Q 7 ch	K-B sq
21 P-B 5	B-Kt 2	41 Drawn game.	
22 P-B 4	B x Kt		

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) The usual play is B-K 2, and if White moves Q-K 2 then Kt-Q 3. In recent contests, however, the text move is given preference.

(b) B x Kt, followed by P x P and Q x Q ch, is perhaps the best continuation.

(c) The text move is a novelty. If Black answers B x K P, then P x Kt, and eventually Kt-Q 4 and P-K B 4, R-K sq, etc., may follow, White obtaining a promising attack.

(d) P-Q B 3 might have been played first, so as to prevent White from Kt-Q 5. This, however, would have weakened Black's Q P.

(e) He could not otherwise guard against the threatening Kt x P ch, winning the exchange.

(f) He could not play P x P, for R x P and eventually Q R-K B sq follow, White threatening R-B 7 ch, with a winning position. Nor could he move P-Q B 3; White answers Kt-Kt 6 ch or P x P and R-B 7 ch. The latter play would have followed if Black had moved P-K R 3. The text move was evidently Black's best play. His K B is now in no danger, since he may play B-Q 5 ch.

(g) Better perhaps was P-Q R 4 at once. The Rook was better placed at R sq than at Kt sq.

(h) More aggressive, perhaps, was P-R 5.

(i) He could not play P-R 5 on account of R-R 8 ch, R x R and R x P ch.

(k) K-Kt 2 was not any better. The move selected makes the Q R P quite dangerous. White however, enforces a draw by a neat sacrifice of a Pawn.

(l) To prevent Black from playing K-Kt sq and K-R sq.

(m) He could not escape the perpetual check.

Lasker's Chess.

Considerable curiosity is manifested in Chess-circles as to what kind of Chess the Champion will play after his long self-enforced recess. From the recent games that have appeared, it is quite evident that he has not lost any of his skill and cunning. They all reveal the "Master-hand," the wonderful nicety of position-play, and the subtlety of combination in which, probably, he excels all living masters. The following game is one of a number played simultaneously:

Center Gambit.

LASKER.	AMATEUR.	LASKER.	AMATEUR.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	14 P-B 4	Kt x Q P
2 P-Q 4	P x P	15 P-B 5	Kt x Kt
3 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	16 P x Kt ch	K-K sq
4 B-Q B 4	P-Q 3	17 Kt x P ch	K-Q sq
5 P-B 3	B-K 3	18 Q-R 5	Kt-K 5
6 B x B	P x B	19 B-R 4	P-K R 3
7 P x P	Q-Q 2	20 Castles	B x B
8 P-Q 5	P x P	21 Q x B ch	Kt-Kt 4
9 P x P	Q Kt-K 2	22 R-B 7	Q-B 3
10 Kt-B 3	Kt-K B 3	23 Kt-K 6 ch	K-K sq
11 B-Kt 5	Kt-Kt 3	24 R-K sq	Q-Kt 3 ch
12 Kt-Q 4	B-K 2	25 K-R sq	Kt x R
13 Kt-K 6	K-B 2	26 P x Kt ch	K x P

And White announced mate in six moves as follows:
27 Kt-Q 8 ch, Q R x Kt; 28 Q-K 7 ch, K-Kt 3; 29 R-K 6 ch, K-R 4; 30 Q-B 7 ch, K-Kt 4; 31 Q-Kt 6 ch, K-B 5; 32 R-K 4 mate.

"Chess in Philadelphia."

A book of great interest and value to lovers of Chess has just been published entitled "Chess in Philadelphia." The scope of the work is given as follows in *The Times*, Philadelphia:

"It illustrates the game in Philadelphia, both by pictures and practice, from the earliest times, when Mr. Vezin came to Philadelphia in 1813, to the present brilliant season of 1898-99. The book may be summarized thus: Historical survey, biographical sketches, Philadelphia tournaments, tourneys and team-matches, correspondence Chess, 125 games and problems, an appendix containing Morphy's last games, fifty tournaments, matches, and other items of interest."

The two men who have done so much for Chess in Philadelphia—G. Reicheim and W. P. Shipley—have been, so we are informed, for nearly a year busy in collecting material for the book, and their editorship guarantees reliability and thoroughness.

We give a "Gem from the Book" played in the old Philadelphia Chess-club, in 1860. George H. Derrickson, who managed the Black pieces, was a brilliant player of great promise.

AMATEUR.

White.

1 P-K 4
2 B-B 4
3 Kt-K B 3
4 Castles
5 P-Q 3
6 B-K Kt 5
7 P-K R 3
8 P x B
9 Kt-R 2
10 K Kt-B 3

DERRICKSON.

Black.

1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3
3 Kt-Q B 3
4 B-B 4
5 P-Q 3
6 B-K Kt 5
7 P-K R 4
8 P x P
9 P-Kt 6
10 K Kt to Kt;

The beginning of the beautiful final moves.

11 B x Q
12 R x B
13 K-B sq
14 K-K 2
15 K Kt-Q 2
16 K x R
17 K-B sq

11 B x Q
12 P x R ch
13 R-R 8 ch
14 R x Q
15 Kt-Q 5 ch
16 K-K 6 ch
17 Kt-K 7, mate

Playing Chess for a Bride.

The Philadelphia *Times* is responsible for the story that comes from Germany, that two young artists were infatuated by the charms of the same maiden, and neither was given more ground for hope than his rival. The spoil clearly would fall to the lot of one or the other; and as each was a skilful Chess player, they decided to put their fates to the test of Pawns and Castles. The fateful game was played without a spectator at the Kaiserhoff Restaurant, and after a long and exciting struggle one rival succeeded in checkmating the other. The defeated player rose from the table and betook himself to France, where news reached him that the man who had "mated" him was himself more happily mated in Berlin.

Intercollegiate Cable Match.

The American colleges—Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale—have challenged the English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, to play a match by cable. The terms of the challenge specify that there shall be six players on a side, and that they shall be native-born, and also:

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Pillsbury's Clever Feat.

In the Deutscher Club, Milwaukee, Pillsbury, Champion of the United States, played twenty-five games of Chess simultaneously, and won twenty-four. He was also successful in an exhibition of blindfold playing against a half-dozen well-known local players.

The latest Chess-periodical is the *Tygodnik Szachowy*, a weekly in Polish, published in Warsaw. In the first number there is a sketch of Jan Kochanowsky (1530-1584) called the prince of Polish poets, who wrote a poem entitled "The Game of Chess."

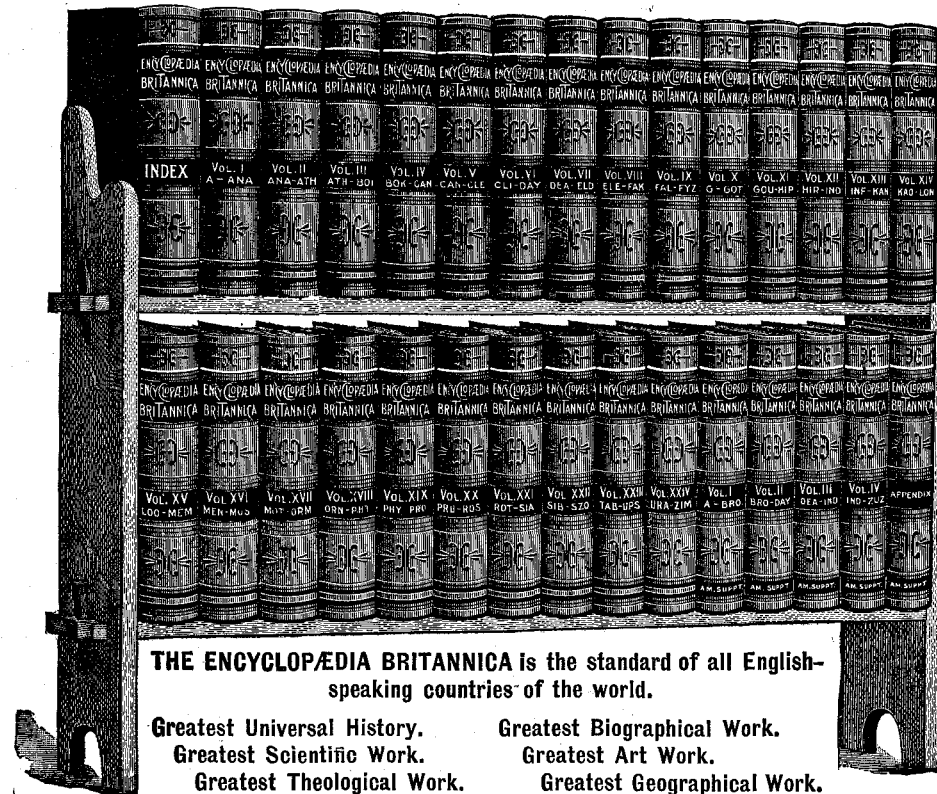
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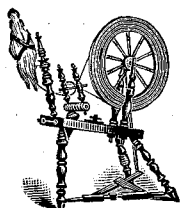
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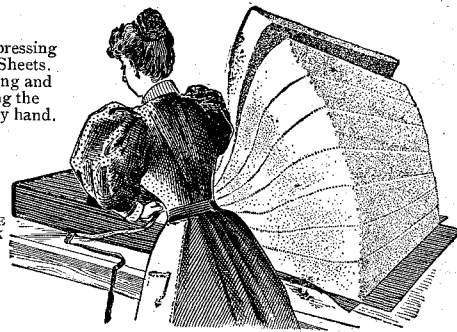
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